The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2965. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A Special Government Messenger to Fort Sumpter.

A LOAN OF EIGHT MILLIONS.

List of Appointments Made and Confirmed.

Further Debate on Mr. Douglas' Resolution in the Senate.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Bragg Orders the Seizure of all Supply Vessels.

Secession Demonstration in North Carolina.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, March 22.

A MESSENGER AT SUMPTER.

A dispatch has reached this city from Charleston, which states that Dr. Fox, of the United States Navy, a special messenger from the Government to Major Anderson, had reached that city, and had visited Fort Sumpter by permission, in company with Captain Hartstein. Of course the exact nature of his mission was not publicly known, but there was little doubt that it related to the evacuation of the Fort. The Charlestonians were much excited relative to the visit, and developments were awaited with much anxiety.

THE PROPOSED EIGHT MILLION LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury issues today the following proposition for an eight million loan, which it is understood is all additional that will be required for the service of the present fiscal year:

Treasury Department, March 22, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday, the 2d day of April next, for $8,000,000 of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of February and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in 20 years from the 1st day of January last.

The proposals should be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed "To the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C." They will be opened and decided at the time above stated. No offer can be accepted for any fraction of $1,000, nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of its amount is deposited with any depository of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal.

All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must state the sum offered for each $100 of the stock.

Bidders for this stock, whose offers shall be accepted, must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the Assistant-Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the Depository at Cincinnati, on or before the 15th of April next. Should any successful bidder desire to deposit at any other point, his request to that effect will be duly considered.

Upon receipt, at this Department, of certificates of deposit with the depositaries above mentioned, certificates of Inscribed Stock will be issued to the successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, at their option. Inscribed Stock so issued will carry interest from the date of the deposit of the money, as above stated, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any successful bidders desire certificates of stock, with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons for interest from the 1st day of July next, and such coupon stock instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit of the money therefor until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Britton, of New York, has been nominated Consul to Southampton.

L. L. Weld, of Kansas, was nominated for Secretary of Colorado.

No distinct mission has yet been tendered to Carl Schurz.

Mr. Hale, of New-York, who was warmly pressed for Chief Justice of New-Mexico, has been nominated Chief Justice of one of the Territories—probably Nevada, Mr. Pettis is also nominated Judge in the same Territory with Hale.

Joshua R. Giddings was nominated to-day as Consul-General to Montreal, Canada.

Several nominations of Registers and Postmasters have been sent in.

Wm. Gilpin is nominated for Governor of Colorado, and Case, of Ohio, (Indiana?) Surveyor-General of Indiana.

William S. Thayer sails in the *Fulton* on the 27th inst., to take his post as Consul-General at Alexandria.

All the nominations pending to-day were confirmed. The appointment of consuls and presidential post-offices are all postponed till the territorial business is finished.

Joseph Root, ex-member of Congress, and one of the Presidential Electors at large in Ohio, will undoubtedly succeed Sherman in the House.

Gen. Nye is understood to say that he shall decline the proffered Governorship of Nevada, unless men acquainted with border life are appointed to the Executive offices.

Most of the appointments sent in to-day to the Senate were of little Importance.

Thurlow Weed arrived to-night, which fact sets the New-York aspirants all astir.

Henry B. Stanton evidently don't expect to be Naval Officer of New-York, as he is growling publicly and fiercely.

The nomination of Dyer as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands has not yet been reported from the Committee.

MR. BURLINGAME'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Mr. Burlingame was confirmed to-day as Minister to Vienna. Some of the Southerners opposed him on political grounds, when Mr. Douglas supported the nomination as a good one, and worthy of confirmation. The vote was nearly unanimous.

The nomination of Crosby as Minister to Guatemala, was also confirmed, after a speech in opposition by Senator Baker.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

Hon. John Sherman, the new Senator from Ohio, arrived this evening. He was warmly congratulated by his friends, and his credentials will probably be presented and he be sworn in to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning to consider the election of officers of the Senate in place of the present incumbents. A resolution was subsequently offered in the Senate by Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, to proceed to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Assistant Doorkeeper. It is probable that the election will take place to-morrow.

A SECESSIONIST AFTER UNCLE SAM'S BOOKS.

Ex-Member Reagan, of Texas, now Postmaster-General of the Confederate States, has written on here for his quota of Congressional books—requesting one set to be sent to Montgomery, Ala., and the remainder to Texas.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, March 22.

The President has submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent the proposition of the British Government to refer the San Juan question to the arbitration of Sweden, the Netherlands or Switzerland. From these it is for the United States Government to make the selection. The Committee on Foreign Relations has made a favorable report upon the subject, and recommended the choice of Switzerland. The matter was, it is understood, debated in Executive session to-day, without coming to a conclusion. Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, is opposed to the proposition, not being willing to agree to any plan involving by possibility the surrender of the island in dispute.

The rumors of the non-evacuation of Fort Sumpter are supposed to be put forth for political effect. It is positively certain that it will be abandoned speedily. It is equally certain that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced.

All the signs are favorable to a peaceful solution.

The Republican Senators in caucus to-day resolved to supersede the present Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeeper and assistant doorkeeper by a new election. They are finally to determine on the candidates to-morrow morning.

There is no determination in Administration circles relative to an extra session of Congress.

The chartered vessels which recently left New-York for Government purposes, sailed with sealed orders.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

J. W. Nye, of New-York, Governor of Nevada.

Rufus King, Minister Resident at Rome.

Bradford R. Wood, Minister Resident at Denmark.

Anson Burlingame, Minister to Austria.

Elisha O. Crosby, Minister Resident at Guatemala.

Truman H. Morse, Consul to London.

J. O. Putnam, Consul to Havre.

James H. Anderson, of Ohio, Consul to Hamburg.

Francis H. Moody, Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock.

Lieut. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

John J. C. Cochran, Postmaster at Lancaster, Penn.

Warren H. Huntington, Postmaster at Galena, Ill.

Ed. C. Davis, Postmaster at Dubuque, Iowa.

Jas. F. Abrahams, Postmaster at Burlington, Iowa.

Sidney F. Von Boornhorst, Postmaster at Pittsburgh, Penn.

David G. Rose, Marshal for Indiana.

Wm. F. Gurley, Attorney for Iowa.

Geo. A. Hourse, Attorney for Minnesota.

Alex. C. Sands, Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio.

Herbert M. Hoxie, Marshal for Iowa.

The following nominations have been made for the Territory of Colorado: Wm. Gilpin, Governor; Lewis L. Wells, Secretary; Benj. F. Hall, of New-York, Chief Justice; S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Lee Armorer, of Maryland, Associate Justices; Copeland Townsend, Marshal; Wm. L. Stoughton, of Michigan, Attorney; Francis M. Case, of Ohio, Surveyor-General.

Marsh E. Dunnell, of Maine, Consul to Vera Cruz.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, has been nominated for Consul to the British North American Provinces.

Thos. Corwin, having withdrawn his declination, was to-day confirmed as Minister to Mexico.

According to present indications, the nomination of Mr. Holloway, for Commissioner of Patents, cannot be confirmed, the Committee of Patents not having reported on the subject. Therefore it will probably be withdrawn.

Col. Alfred M. Barbour, Superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Armory, tendered his resignation to the War Department to-day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASE OF FLOYD—VIRTUAL ADMISSION OF GUILT—REMISSNESS IN THE PROSECUTION—THE TURN OF BAILEY—THE COTTON QUESTION AND THE SOUTH, ETC.

Washington, Thursday, March 21, 1861.

Floyd, through his counsel, virtually admits his guilt in regard to the fraudulent character of the "acceptances," by pleading the statute which exempts witnesses before Congressional Committees from trial before the Courts of law. It seems that there were two indictments against him. The first, in regard to the bonds stolen from the Indian Trust Fund by Bailey, which he was charged with aiding and abetting, was dismissed, on the ground that no sufficient testimony had been adduced to implicate him, and, accordingly, the District-Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*. The other indictment, charging corruption and malfeasance in office against Floyd, in the matter of the "acceptances," was submitted to the Court on a state of facts agreed to between the prosecution and the counsel for the accused; and among the "facts" agreed to was the important one that the culprit had been examined before a Committee of Congress relative to the same matter, and Carlisle, his shrewd and able counsel, entered this "fact" as a plea to the further prosecution of the indictment. The counsel affected to put in this plea on his own motion, without consultation with the accused, but Floyd has rested his case on this plea, and the Court yesterday let him off under it, thus making it palpable to the world that he is guilty, and dare not come to trial. This escape through the imperfection of the law, or the unfaithfulness of those whose duty it is to put the same in force, will only serve to deepen and rivet the verdict of public condemnation of the criminal. He will henceforth stand confessed to the world a degraded, guilty man, a public peculator, who escaped condign punishment by availing himself of a technical plea, which has ever been regarded as the infallible sign of moral guilt.

I confess that I think the Republican Administration has not done its whole duty in the prosecution of this case. The fact was well known that both the Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney were the political friends of the criminal. Judge Crawford is known to this community, and to the members of Congress, as a bitter Democratic partisan. In every case where political friends or foes have come before him, he has been unable to conceal his feelings. When Brooks was indicted for a brutal and bloody assault upon Mr. Sumner, in his seat on the floor of the Senate, this same partisan Judge presided, and satisfied his conscience by imposing a fine of $300 upon the perpetrator of the outrage.

The District-Attorney, Mr. Ould, is equally distinguished for the intensity of his devotion to the Democracy. He is said to have advised the Committee of Congress that the voluntary testimony given by Floyd and Russell before it, would not exempt them from trial before the criminal court; and now the Judge of that Court, his political and probably intimate personal friend, decides that the examination before the Congressional Committee is a sufficient plea in bar of a trial!

The position of Judge Crawford is, of course, permanent, and the Administration could do nothing with him; but it had the power to remove the District-Attorney, and to put in his place a man of legal ability, who would have at least been free from the suspicion of any undue bias in favor of the criminal.

The public will not be satisfied with this attempt to smother up the most stupendous robbery that was ever perpetrated upon this or any other Government. The chief criminals have escaped punishment, but another Committee of Congress should investigate the circumstances of the case, and let the people know by what collusive trickery they have been permitted to go unwhipped of justice.

Bailey's turn comes next. It is said that he was not examined before the Committee, and therefore cannot avoid coming to trial. But I hear that he is only charged in the indictment of a breach of trust, and will therefore escape punishment at all proportioned to his crime. The truth is, that Bailey should have been made a witness on the part of the Government, as all the facts developed go to prove that he was merely acting as the agent or tool of men older and more cunning than himself.

The probable failure of the South to supply the manufacturing world with cotton, and the consequent efforts which are being made in Europe to encourage the culture of the plant in other regions adapted to its growth, should stimulate the friends of African Colonization in this country to redoubled exertions in the noble cause in which they are engaged. Now is the time, and the demand for cotton is the occasion, to make appeals to the free colored people North and South to emigrate. The accounts which travelers give us of the country on the borders of the River Niger, are in the highest degree encouraging to the friends of African Colonization, by the magnificent prospects they hold out to the cultivators of cotton. In this country, which we are prone to regard as the indigenous home of the cotton plant, it only grows where it is planted and nursed with the greatest care; but on the banks of the Niger, and generally in Africa, the very trees of the forest are clothed with the beautiful white fleeces of which the Southern planters vainly imagine themselves to be the sole possessors.

There can be no doubt that the manufacture and use of cotton will grow almost indefinitely; and that the demand for the article will keep far ahead of the supply from the Southern plantations, under the most favorable circumstances. But if the political commotions which have commenced in the Slave States shall result, as they probably will, in a serious disturbance of the social condition of the people, and a derangement of private business, there is reason to believe that cotton-planting colonies on an extensive scale may be sent out from this country to Africa, with every prospect of pecuniary success. It may became the interest of gentlemen of fortune in the Free States to engage in these enterprises, from which rich returns of profit may be anticipated. There can be no doubt that the free people of color would far more readily accompany white men to Africa as colonists, with the certainty of remunerative employment under their direction, in preference to the present plan of sending them out to shift for themselves. The colored race confide in the sagacity, skill and courage of the whites, and where these lead the way, the sons of Ham will follow with unquestioning confidence and hope.

The same remarks apply to the colonization of Central America and Mexico—large portions of which, it is said, will produce the finest cotton. I confess I never had faith in Mr. Eli Thayer's plans of colonizing Central America with white men. The tropics were made for the colored races, and these races for the tropics. But the intelligence, capital, skill and enterprise of white men should lead and direct, and will find ample remuneration in the beneficent work of colonizing tropical regions, on either side of the Atlantic, with the unfortunate class of our inhabitants which can never enjoy political and social equality in these Northern latitudes.

If the Union is to be dissolved, it will become the interest of the Northern Union to give its active aid and protection to these enterprises, and I see no reason why Liberia and the greater part of Africa may not be taken under the protection of the American Union as a permanent Colonial possession. There is nothing in our Constitution which prohibits the Government from acquiring Colonies, and the sovereignty which we have ever asserted over the Indian Tribes would seem to favor the idea that no such constitutional inhibition exists. The Governments of England and France would gladly recognize our claims, on the condition that we stipulate to suppress the Slave-trade. By taking possession of the unappropriated portions of that great Continent, we should accomplish more than one, or even two, objects of first-rate importance. We should secure a supply of free-labor cotton, colonize our free colored people in a land where they could become truly free, prosperous and happy, open the way to an extensive commerce, and at the same time take a great stride in the cause of African Christianization and civilization. By all means, let us take possession of Western Africa, and establish over it a permanent Colonial Government, on the English plan of governing their foreign possessions.

OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, Friday, March 22.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, door-keeper and assistant door-keeper. Laid over.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called up his resolution directing the Secretary to pay to the Committee Clerks of last session of Congress, excepting those of Finance, Claims and Pensions, the usual compensation for sixty days.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) looked upon this as giving a gratuity of $360 to each clerk. As the Republican was a reform party, he was for meeting abuses on the threshold.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) was glad the Senator (Trumbull) had taken that course. He (Clingman) had no doubt that very many clerks could be procured at half of what is now paid, without giving extra compensation.

Mr. Powell said, in reply, that persons could also be procured to act as Senators, for half the money now paid to them.

Mr. Clingman replied that argument had been thrown at him when he was a member of the House, but he would not now reply to it. They could, however, get men to fill the clerkships faster than a regiment could shoot them down.

Mr. Powell said that he meant no insinuation in what he said. He had no doubt that there were hundreds of men who would take the public offices for less than is now paid. Any one who had observed the thousands of men here for the last three weeks must be satisfied of this fact. If the offices were put up to the lowest bidders there would be plenty of them. But faithful officers ought to be paid just compensation, and so he proposed in his resolution, the clerks being detained here to settle up business. When Senators on the Republican side talked of economy and retrenchment they should remember that they had voted for bills appropriating millions of dollars, including that for the Pacific Railroad. He looked upon the effort to cut off the compensation of the Committee clerks as a miserable species of economy.

Mr. Clingman said that the Senator from Kentucky had repeated the old argument, and he (Clingman) insisted that they had no right to give more than was necessary to secure competent men; but here it was proposed not only to give the usual compensation, but six dollars a day for sixty days.

The resolution was rejected—the vote being 12 to 25.

Mr. Douglas' resolution, calling for information in regard to the forts, Navy-yards, etc., in the seceded States, was taken up.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Dem.,) resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and arguing that there is danger of a collision unless a treaty is negotiated. We cannot bring them back to the Union by coercion of arms. If we do not recognise the independence of these States, foreign nations will, and this would be calculated to produce a conflict between the two sections of the country.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution; first, because it seemed to him, so far, at least, as the mover of it was concerned, to be wholly unnecessary, for it appeared to him from the Senator's (Douglas's) argument that he already possessed the information he sought to obtain. He (Howe) was also opposed to it for the reason that he was not satisfied that the Secretary of War had the information desired. But a short time had elapsed since the Secretary had entered on the duties of his office. He was not at all certain that the Secretary of War has all the minute information which the resolution called for. It would not be a very remarkable circumstance if he had not. It was a little peculiar that this information should be called for in the very morning of this Administration, and not in the evening light of the late Administration. He was opposed to the resolution for another reason. He was not entirely convinced of the wisdom of giving to the country the intelligence which the resolution demands. It was said that the condition of the country is critical and we are surrounded by dangers. He (Howe) knew that many parts of the country were alarmed. He did not undertake to know or say how serious the danger is. There was too much of it. He believed it was said the danger was no less imposing than a hostile nation in a threatening attitude, and the assumption is as to whether we are to have peace or war. He was not prepared to say in what possible contingency it would be wise and prudent to publish to friends and enemies the very minute information which the resolution called for. If, as had been said, we have a public enemy confronting us, would it be the part of wisdom and solid statesmanship to publish for their information what forts we have in our possession and by what force we can hold them; and, in addition, what additional forces and sums of money will be required for this purpose. He had been informed that during the late Administration such intelligence was very freely privately imparted, but he believed it had less regard for appearances and did not communicate it to the public. He did not think we had better be more partial to our enemies. It might be judicious to confine this knowledge to ourselves, if we have it. While he doubted the wisdom of communicating this knowledge to our enemies, he was not entirely sure it would be prudent to impart it to our friends. The Government has friends; the people of the United States are not all enemies. The country had been accustomed to our Government, as holding a respectable position among the nations of the world, and as having a fair standing among the families of the earth. It was looked up to with some respect by the people of other countries and ourselves. Its authority was not questioned at home, and not braved abroad. No Power presumed to brave its arms—no Power presumed to insult its flag. Was it so now? It was said a Government which braves and defies it has sprung from ourselves—a rib of our own, taken from our body in a horrid sleep—and that Government is so powerful that, as the Senator from Illinois suggested, it would require 285,000 men to enforce the laws in that portion of the country which it assumes to command and control. How happened this if it is a question which the people are putting to themselves to-day, and have been putting for many days? They are deeply curious to know how this happened. It is a strange event, and if so, it shows that they have not been fairly dealt by. How happened it? He did not think we had better hurry up the answer. When this great and much trusting people were closing their nostrils at official treachery, it was not a proper time to respond. They had better keep to the by-ways, and it would be very prudent to ride with the visor down. He repeated that he did not think it exactly judicious to publish the information to their enemies, and not quite prudent to tell it so early to their friends. In political as well as other affairs it was as safe sometimes to follow one's intuitions as to the most carefully studied course. They heard every day remarks showing a deliberate design to belittle the Government and people of the United States. They were told the nation is not equal to this emergency or that enterprise,—that you must abandon that post or that section, you have not force enough to hold it, &c. As the Senator from Kentucky said, you must abandon all the States which have abjured the authority of the nation, because you have not force enough to maintain your authority there, and only enough to irritate. It seemed to him this was strange language to be used by representatives of the United States here or elsewhere. It would do for our enemies to say these things, but he hardly thought, with due respect, it was becoming to our friends. We are not accustomed to hear it. We have been in the habit of hearing that our Government extends its authority to the utmost limits of the country, and defending itself against any nationality of the world. This has been the proper American idea. He hoped in a very few months it would again be the universal American idea. In revolutionary times we met the British regulars in the field, and the irregulars, too, who were not found in the line, but lurking under the hedges and fired at our troops from behind old houses. They furnished arms to our enemies and also fed them. The friends of the Republic got from them no support whatever. He was reminded of this passage in our history by the speech of the Senator from Illinois the other day. It was not his own fault, and he hesitated not to say the reminder was the fault of the speech itself. We have now an Administration. With it has been proclaimed, an earnest desire and fixed purpose to maintain the authority of the United States, and not the authority of this or that section merely,—by peaceful means, if peaceful means will suffice. This is the settled purpose, as he understood it, of the Administration. Was it not a purpose which demanded the best energies of every one? It seemed to him the Senator from Illinois was not furnishing the great aid he could have furnished with this view. Instead of helping to hold up the hands of the Government, that Senator was confronting the Government, not by arms and the application of force, but with objections that the Administration must stop here, then, there, and must not undertake to collect the revenue, etc., and, it seemed to him, (Howe,) this furnished aid to the enemies and not to the friends of the country. He would admonish representatives that if another revolution is to be thrust upon us, we should take especial care that the future historian shall not be compelled to record that with the friends of the United States were found the semblance of the cow-boys of the Revolution. His (Howe's) party had done nothing to create the feverish apprehension alluded to by the Senator from Illinois. They were in no way responsible for it; they have no purpose to trample on a single right of any individual in any portion of the country. The Senator from Illinois argued that the information asked for was to allay excitement, but did not every such suggestion from so respectable a source tend more than all things else to increase and continue the excitement? To allay excitement all should unite to tell the country they have no purpose to trample on any one's rights or constitutional privileges. As to Mr. Douglas' proposition to amend the Constitution, he objected to it for the admission it contained, namely, that fraternity can be maintained only by adopting certain amendments to the fundamental law. This is not the proper method of bringing about fraternity, for if approved only by a portion of the people of the Union, it would be disapproved by the remainder of them. A Constitution to be satisfactory must receive the assent of the whole country. We have got such a Constitution now. Why should not the people continue to be satisfied with it?

Without concluding his remarks, he gave way to a motion to go into Executive session, which prevailed.

The Senate afterwards adjourned.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Friday, March 22.

In the Missouri State Convention yesterday Mr. Henderson, Chairman of the Committee to which was referred the communication of the Commissioner from Georgia, presented a long report, declaring against secession, and exhorting Georgia and other seceding States to desist from the revolutionary measures commenced by them and unite their voice with ours in restoring peace and fraternal relations between all the States.

The report does not materially differ from that of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Birch presented a minority report, denying the legal right of secession, but recognizing the right of revolution. It adds:

"While deploring a sectional disregard of duty, we will not despair of justice till our complaints have been specifically and unavailingly submitted to the Northern people. We declare that property in slaves is a constitutional right, and if the Federal Government impairs that right the Slaveholding States should be found firmly united in its defence; and in such events as may legitimately follow, Missouri will share the dangers and the destiny of her sister Slaveholding States."

Both reports were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for the third Monday in December.

The resolution providing for the election by the Convention of seven delegates to the Border State Convention was then passed, and the Convention adjourned.

In the Convention this morning a Committee of one from each Congressional District was elected to call the Convention together previous to the third Monday in December, if the public exigencies require it.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Border States Convention: Hamilton R. Gamble, John B. Henderson, Wm. A. Hall, James H. Moss, Wm. Douglas, Littlebury Hendricks, and Wm. G. Pomeroy.

A resolution was adopted instructing the President of the Convention to transmit a certified copy of the proceedings of the Convention to the President of the United States and the Governor of each State.

Adjourned till the third Monday in December.

The following, from an editorial in the *Republican*, is a very fair *résumé* of the proceedings of the Convention:

"The voice of Missouri has been spoken through the Convention called for that purpose. That voice pronounced that further concessions should be made with a view to the restoration of the Union of the States, and definitely that these concessions should have the Crittenden resolutions for their basis. That voice declares that a reunion would be imperiled by the use of force on the part of the Federal Government against the people of the seceded States, and specially advises that the Federal troops be withdrawn from the States where collision threatens. Firm and steady in its expression, it declares for a National Convention, in the hope that its deliberations may result in measures which will secure that object. The same voice consistently pronounced that there is at present no adequate cause for retiring from the Union, and refuses at this time to pledge Missouri to secession, even in the event that the rest of the Border States secede, or that no plan of adjustment will be acceded to by the North. The inference to be drawn from the action of the Convention is that Missouri is in favor of every reasonable mode of adjustment calculated to call back the seceded States, and in default of obtaining such a measure, favors steps for bringing about a peaceable separation between the Union and the Southern Confederacy, and also that her mind is in a State of suspense as to the question of retiring from the Union upon the happening of the contingencies which have been mentioned."

REPORTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Goldsboro', Friday, March 22.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of North Carolina was held to-day, at the Court-house, on which the Southern flag was hoisted. Hon. Weldon M. Edwards, of Warren, was in the chair, assisted by six Vice-Presidents.

This evening speeches were made by Hon. M. J. Moses, of South Carolina, Edward Ruffin, of Virginia, and Gen. Young, of Mecklenburg, N. C.

There is a general outpouring of the people, and the meeting is wild with enthusiasm.

All the districts of the State will, it is reported, be represented by to-night.

The meeting adjourned at five to reassemble at 7 o'clock.

No compromise is wanted, but all are for immediate secession.

About a thousand delegates are present.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

Richmond, Friday, March 22.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. Baldwin continued his remarks, speaking three hours. He considered the Peace Conference's propositions an acceptable basis of adjustment, but thought the majority report from the Committee of Federal Relations in some respects an improvement.

The other proceedings were unimportant.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Friday, March 22.

It is understood that the Confederate Commissioners to Europe, will not leave till the 31st inst.

By proclamation of Gen. Bragg, all vessels are prohibited to furnish supplies to war vessels off Pensacola or to Fort Pickens, under penalty of forfeiture to the Confederation.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, March 22.

A long and corrected list of the Army and Navy appointments is published in the Montgomery *Advertiser*, of yesterday, (Thursday.) Nearly all of them were formerly Federal Officers. The list published on Wednesday last was incorrect.

EMPLOYES IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The whole number of inspectors, deputies, clerks, laborers, watchmen, &c., employed in the New-York Custom-house, under the present system, is about seven hundred, whose appointment devolves on the Collector of the Port. The following synopsis of the offices and salaries we find in the *Post* of yesterday:

	Salary.		Salary.
7 Deputies at	$2,500	1 Asst. Cashier at	$2,500
1 Auditor at	4,000	1 Clerk at	1,500
1 Asst. Auditor at	3,000	1 Warehous'g Supt at	2,000
1 Cashier at	3,000	1 Clerk	1,200
FIRST DIVISION.			
1 Clerk at	$1,500	2 Clerks at	$1,000
5 Clerks at	1,400	1 Clerk at	700
4 Clerks at	1,300	2 Messengers at	600
4 Clerks at	1,200	1 Porter at	480
16 Clerks at	1,100		
SECOND DIVISION.			
3 Clerks at	$1,500	1 Clerk at	$1,300
1 Clerk at	1,400	1 Porter at	480
THIRD DIVISION.			
8 Clerks at	$1,500	1 Clerk at	$780
2 Clerks at	1,400	1 Clerk at	600
1 Clerk at	1,300	3 Messengers at	650
8 Clerks at	1,200	1 Messenger at	480
25 Clerks at	1,100	1 Ass.Store-keeper at	1,400
61 Clerks at	1,095	1 Ass.Store-keeper at	1,200
FOURTH DIVISION.			
1 Clerk at	$1,500	8 Clerks at	$1,100
2 Clerks at	1,400	1 Messenger at	650
FIFTH DIVISION.			
1 Clerk at	$2,000	1 Messenger at	$600
8 Clerks at	1,500	2 Messengers at	480
3 Clerks at	1,200	2 Messengers at	400
1 Clerk at	1,100	2 Porters at	480
1 Clerk at	1,060	7 Firemen, &c., at	547
1 Keeper C. H. at	1,000	2 Sunday Watchmen at	78
SIXTH DIVISION.			
1 Clerk at	$1,500	10 Clerks at	$1,000
1 Clerk at	1,400	1 Clerk at	800
2 Clerks at	1,300	1 Clerk at	750
1 Clerk at	1,200	2 Messengers at	650
4 Clerks at	1,100	1 Storekeeper at	1,400
SEVENTH DIVISION.			
1 Clerk at	$1,600	3 Clerks at	$1,100
7 Clerks at	1,400	2 Clerks at	1,000
4 Clerks at	1,200	1 Messenger at	650
EIGHTH DIVISION.			
1 Clerk at	$1,200	74 Inspectors at	$730
12 Clerks at	1,000	1 Captain Watch at	800
19 Weighers at	1,485	3 Li'uten'ts Watch at	650
8 Gaugers at	1,485	4 Measurers at	1,095
6 Measurers at	1,485	1 Measurer at	1,000
192 Inspectors at	1,095		
Total	476		

Besides the above there are about two hundred and thirty watchmen, laborers and porters, who are paid from $1 per day and upward. The patronage thus at the disposal of the Collector is $740,000 per annum, or nearly $3,000,000 during the term of his office.

The appointments in the Naval and Surveyor's office are made by the head of each Department. There are in the Naval Office thirty-seven appointments, and in the Surveyor's sixteen. The General Appraiser and the eight Assistant-Appraisers are selected by the Government, and have among them the appointment of thirty clerks.

The entire number of offices at this port, connected with the Treasury Department, will not quite reach one thousand.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.

Important Speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate.

SIEGE OF THE CITADEL OF MESSINA.

Reception of the New Tariff in England.

THE INSURRECTION AT WARSAW.

Cotton Active and Advanced---Breadstuffs Quiet---Consols Declined 1-8.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 6th of March, with three days later news from Europe, arrived here yesterday morning with mails, passengers and $406,756 in gold.

The following is a list of the Consignees:

Schuchardt & Gebhard	$124,000	W. W. De Forrest & Co	6,800
Poirier & Co	20,000	De Rham & Co	4,000
John A. McGaw	7,465	B. Berend & Co	30,000
R. L. Maitland & Co.	10,200	Bogert & Kneeland.	17,116
Lentilhen & Fesser.	21,290	Baltin & Sander	44,000
P. Harmony's Nephews & Co	10,968	J. F. Wurthner	1,200
S. M. Fox and Geo. Mackenzie	15,000	Staples & Adams	4,713
		M. Morgan & Co	100,000
Total			$406,756

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday evening, March 5.

The *Conquest*, (ship,) from Mobile to Liverpool, was ashore in Carnarvon Bay, and likely to become a total wreck.

The *Ocean Guide*, from Newport to Galveston, was abandoned Feb. 14. Crew saved.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, March 4, Lord Normanby moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending Mr. Turnbull's resignation. On a division the numbers were—for the Committee, 26; against, 41. So the motion was lost.

In the House of Commons, March 4, Mr. Hennessy called attention to what he termed active interference of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in promoting Piedmontese policy, and to the effect of that policy. He charged Lord John Russell with deliberately concealing important dispatches relating to the trade of Tuscany and Naples. He appealed to acts on the part of Lord John Russell, which amounted to interference in Italian affairs, in spite of his professions; and he reproached him with a breach of international law, and with destroying the confidence of European statesmen in the honor, the honesty and the integrity of the British Foreign Office.

Mr. Layard was of opinion that the policy which had been pursued by Her Majesty's Government in regard to Italy, was in accordance with the sentiments of the large mass of the English people. Italy united would be a strong Power, and though disunited it might be French, united Italy never would be French, but all the support we should give to the Italians was a moral support and our cordial sympathy.

Sir G. Bowyer denounced the policy of the Foreign office as fatal to the interests of this country, and which in the end must lead to war.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the motion of Sir J. Elphinstone for a Select Committee to inquire into the promotion and retirement of officers of the Navy, was carried with a majority of 5 against the Government.

Lord J. Russell said the manufacture of notes in this country bearing the signature of Kossuth and the royal Crown of Hungary had been brought to the attention of Her Majesty's Government by the Austrian Ambassador on the 5th of last month. The question was immediately referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, who gave their opinion that on the evidence laid before them it would be hardly possible to obtain a conviction, although they considered the fabrication of those notes was against the law of this country, but they did not think there were any means of obtaining the destruction of these notes. In accordance with their advice, he wrote to the Ambassador of Austria, in London, to say that Her Majesty's Government were unable to take any steps on the subject. The Austrian Ambassador thereupon wrote, saying he hoped Her Majesty's Government would consider that he was justified in taking any steps he thought fit, and he (Lord J. Russell,) told him he was quite free to do so.

The Guarantee Fund for the International Exhibition of 1862 is being very rapidly signed. More than £150,000 have been signed for. So soon as the deed of guarantee is signed the Bank of England will advance £250,000, and the Commissioners will sign a contract, and then the works will commence.

The Empress of Austria, who is at present residing with the Portuguese Governor of Madeira, has obtained much advantage in the change of climate.

The weather was exceedingly fine, and the vine season is likely to be prosperous.

The *Times* says the total cost of the new barracks at Colchester is estimated at £60,000. Upwards of £33,000 has already been expended in the purchase of lands required for the proposed buildings.

A vote of £10,000 is to be applied for this session for Warley Barracks, Brentwood.

The verdict in the Yelverton case was given on the 5th inst., viz.: First, that the jury had found the Scotch marriage a valid one; and, secondly, that there was a good Irish marriage.

The *Moniteur* contains a report addressed by the Minister of Justice to the Emperor on the subject of the affairs of M. Mirès. The Minister mentions the reports which have been prevalent, and according to which M. Mirès had known how to create for himself by a suspicious generosity, protectors sufficiently powerful to shield him from the chastisement of justice. The reports also asserted that the evil was so general and so great that the Government, at the risk of saving the guilty parties, had resolved upon allowing the affair to drop, in order to avoid scandals whose results would be incalculable, rather than to lay bare the moral ulcers caused by corruption. "These assertions," continues the Minister, "involve honor and justice in such a manner that I believe it necessary to point them out to your Majesty. Everybody in France acknowledges integrity, honor, and justice." M. Delangle adds: "It cannot be tolerated that the design should be attributed to government of casting a veil over acts which are amenable to the penal law." The minister recalls the words of the Emperor, who at the outset of this affair ordered that justice should go to the bottom of the matter resolutely, and without attention to any personal consideration. "Justice will be pursued with a care and patience which will not be baffled by any obstacles. Nothing will escape the investigation of justice, and if, contrary to my expectations the accusations which party spirit has raised, and which are propagated by malignity and want of reflection, do not fall before the examination which has been commenced, justice shall not fail in its mission."

The Count de Persigny has authorized the publication of two new daily papers in Paris. One is to be called *Le Temps*, and the other *La France Liberale*.

The stay of the French Contingent in Syria will probably be extended to May 1.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has received instructions to regard, in the Conference on the affairs of Syria, the territorial rights of the Porte as the principal point of Austrian policy in reference to that question, but at the same time to leave it entirely to the Western Powers to come to an understanding on the question of the prolongation of the occupation of Syria.

The *Movimento* of Genoa announces that diplomatic relations are soon to be renewed between the Courts of the Tuileries and Turin, in which case Chevalier NIGRA will have to quit Naples and proceed to Paris.

The bombardment of Civitella del Tronto commenced on Thursday, Feb. 28. Gen. FERGOLA has declared to CIALDINI that the works commenced against the citadel, constitute a violation of the convention concluded between himself and GARIBALDI, and that he will bombard the city should they be carried on. CIALDINI replied that for every inhabitant of the city who might be killed or wounded by the bombardment he would order an officer of the garrison of the citadel to be shot.

He has also notified Gen. FERGOLA that he does not consider him a General, but as a rebel against King VICTOR EMANUEL.

A dispatch from Turin says Count CAVOUR has, in diplomatic way, brought under notice the necessity of settling the Roman question.

Popular political demonstrations are continually taking place at Rome.

Twenty students have been expelled from the University.

FRANCIS II. and his Queen were making preparations for departure to Bavaria. They were selling their carriages, and had dismissed their household.

Gen. BOSCO is about to proceed to Spain.

Cardinal ANTONUCCI is on the point of death.

On the 1st a deputation of distinguished citizens of Florence, headed by the venerable GINO CAPPONI, waited upon BARON RICASOLI, with an address bearing upwards of 8,000 signatures, expressive of the gratitude of the Tuscans for his noble efforts in the cause of Italian unity. Baron RICASOLI received the deputation with deep emotion, and conversed a long time with them. On the preceding day he had issued a proclamation, in which, on taking leave of the Tuscans, he praised them for their constant patriotism, and for the support they had lent him in the performance of his arduous duties.

The Mint and some other former royal establishments at Naples have been suppressed.

Placards, secretly printed, demanding the autonomy of Naples, are being much circulated. Tranquility has not, however, been disturbed.

A deputation from Venice, with Count BEMBO, Podesta of that City, at their head, is expected at Vienna to present petitions to the Emperor in the name of Venice.

An Imperial autograph letter, addressed to the Ban of Crotia, sanctions the reëstablishment of the electoral law of 1848 in that province, excepting, however, the military frontier. The Diet will decide on the question of the annexation of Dalmatia to Crotia.

The Municipality of Pesth has sent a deputation to the Tavernicus to request the removal of the Imperial police.

The Judicial Conference of Hungary has resolved upon reëstablishing the District Courts of Justice.

The approaching marriage is announced of the reigning Prince of Leichtenstein with the Princess MATHILDE of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria; also that of the Count of Meran with the Princess Leichtenstein.

The Austrian Cabinet has dispatched a note to Copenhagen, requesting that Denmark should lay before the Estates of Holstein the budget for 1861.

The note adds, that should this request not be complied with, Federal execution would take place in Holstein.

England, France and Russia have joined in the same demand.

A dispatch from the Hague, of the 2d, says: "The Minister of the Interior stated to-day that the Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King, and have respectfully requested His Majesty to form a new Cabinet. The King replied that he would consider what the interests of the country demanded, and, in the meanwhile, has provisionally prorogued the Chamber.

A dispatch from Warsaw, of Friday, March 1, says: "The town presents a most gloomy aspect. Everybody is wearing mourning."

On the 2d a solemn funeral of those who fell in the recent disturbances took place. A Committee of Public Safety, composed of citizens, has been formed, and has issued a proclamation requesting the maintenance of order.

Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF reminds the citizens of the justice which Russia has accorded to them for 30 years. The Prince has given tranquillizing assurances to a deputation from an Agricultural Association.

The Chief of the Police having been wounded has been replaced by Gen. DENONCAL. The Municipality of Warsaw has sent an address to the Emperor.

The funeral of those killed gave rise to a great popular manifestation, at which 100,000 men were assembled.

The troops are confined to their barracks.

A petition to the Emperor is being signed, soliciting the reëstablishment of the Polish Constitution, which has been suspended since 1831.

The address of the citizens of Warsaw to the Emperor, says:

"The late events have not been caused by one portion of the people alone, but are the deepest and most unanimous expression of the unsatisfied wants of the country and the result of many years of suffering. The want of legal organs compels us to make sacrifices in order to obtain a hearing. In the soul of every one of us there lives a strong and unalterable national sentiment. The country will never attain its development if the principles of nationality do not meet with valid recognition. The country appeals to the Emperor's love of justice."

A dispatch from Warsaw, of March 2, says: The funeral ceremonies are concluded. The streets are completely filled with spectators. Everything has passed off in perfect order. Neither police nor military are to be seen anywhere. The citizens have maintained order.

The *Patrie* and *Pays* say: "The Czar will elaborate a project of Constitution for Russia, as soon as the question of emancipation of the serfs shall be resolved."

The correspondent of the *Nord*, at St. Petersburgh sends an account of the closing sitting of the Council of the Empire, held on the 25th ult., upon the question of the serfs. It was decided that the latter should receive their personal liberty, and that all the relations between them and their proprietors should cease at one stroke; that the peasants on each property shall receive the inclosure, that is, the house they inhabit and the kitchen garden attached to it; that there shall be allotted to them, at a price fixed by the Government, the fourth of the quantity of ground which was fixed in the plan elaborated by the commissions, that is, from one to two hectares, according to the provinces. This allocation is obligatory; the other territorial arrangements are optional. The imperial manifesto which will publish these decisions is already printed at St. Petersburgh, but it will not appear in the present week, which is that of the Russian carnival. The publication will take place in Lent, in about fifteen days, perhaps, at a time of meditation and sobriety for the Russian people, the opportuneness of which for the proclamation there is no need to point out.

Advices from Brazil to the 8th ult. had been received by way of Lisbon. Exchange on London was quoted 26@26⅛. Coffee, good first, 5,500@5,600 reis. Shipments since the departure of the last mail, 127,700 bags, including 56,000 for the Channel. Stock, 40,000 bags.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE MORRILL TARIFF.

From the London Times.

At a moment when the destinies of the great American Union are trembling in the balance and the Republic is menaced with the worst catastrophes of civil war, its Legislature is engaged upon a measure which seems calculated at once to alienate foreign nations, to embitter domestic strife, and to provide an inexhaustible aliment for the antagonism unhappily subsisting between the two sections of the Confederacy. The Bill called the Morrill Tariff bill is an act for the establishment of protective duties on a most extravagant scale. If it were designed to condemn the very principles of Free Trade and to introduce those of Protection, as forming the only true theory of international commerce, it could not be more strongly framed. The duties imposed by the bill are not only immoderately high, but they are levied upon imports of the first necessity. The articles taxed are not mere luxuries, or commodities entering into the consumption of the opulent alone. It is upon cotton goods, woollen goods, and hardware that the imposts will fall, and so enormous are the duties proposed that the result can be little short of absolute prohibition. Cutlery is to be taxed upwards of 50 per cent. in the lowest instance, in the highest nearly 250. In addition to this, the bill enacts so many complicated arrangements, and throws such interminable obstructions in the way of business, that commerce will be next to impossible under conditions so difficult. We need not enter into the particulars of the act, which is said to be scarcely intelligible even to Americans themselves, but we can convey a very good idea of its character and purpose by observing, that if it should be passed it will almost prohibit all imports into the United States from England, France and Germany. That, and no less, is the effect anticipated from the measures in New-York itself. Of our own position under such circumstances we shall presently speak; but, as the consequences of the measure would be felt most deeply by the Americans themselves, we may give them the precedence in our remarks upon the subject.

It has been asserted in some quarters, with considerable emphasis, that Europe has entirely misapprehended the controversy between the Northern and Southern States of the Union. We are assured that the question of Slavery does not constitute the essence of the quarrel; that it has been merely introduced as a blind, or as an instrument of provocation, and that the real point of contention lies in the national Tariff. We do not believe in this explanation. We are convinced that the contest for territory is the real contest between North and South, but at the same time it would be impossible to deny that the South has always conceived its interests in the matter of tariffs to be opposed to those of the North, and that its desires to regulate its Custom's duties for itself has had a strong influence in determining its recent movements. The Southern States are agricultural and exporting countries. Free Trade is their natural system, and visibly so. The cotton planters perfectly understand that the commerce between the manufacturing States of Europe and the exporting States of America cannot be too free. They have always consistently objected to the Tariffs and Navigation Laws of the North. They do not wish to protect Pennsylvanian ironmasters or favor the factories of Lowell. They comprehend the views of the North in these respects, but do not share them. They have only one object, which is to get the highest price for the greatest quantity of cotton, and they wish accordingly for cheap freights and free trade. A fortnight ago the President of the new Southern Confederacy addressed his constituents in an inaugural speech, and after touching upon the perils of the crisis, and the possible obligations of the seceders, he proceeded to declare that the separation just consummated was, in reality, a political necessity, arising from the natural discordance between Northern and Southern interests. He argued deliberately and dispassionately that there was not enough congruity of interest to keep North and South together, that an antagonism had been unavoidably created between them by the very nature of things, and that a dissolution of the Union was not only a necessary, but an advantageous, result. We shall not attempt any analysis of these arguments. It will be sufficient for our purpose to remark that they are, at any rate, founded to some extent on fact, and that they will receive an enormous accession of force from the Tariff bill now before Congress. *That bill would be far more detrimental to the interests of America than to those of Europe. The blow would do little damage to this country, but such a proposal at such a moment will look like a new sacrifice of the Southern States to the exigencies of the Northern, and will intensify the quarrel between them by jealousies which will survive after the political tempest has rolled away.*

It has now become perfectly known that Protection in these matters is only another word for suicide, and that when a State establishes a prohibitory Tariff it is itself the sufferer from its own ordinances. If the backwoodsmen of America are to be deprived of good axes, and settlers of cheap clothing, the penalty will be paid by them. At the same time, however, though we shall not think the worse of America for this measure, except as regards her financial wisdom, we must needs remark that, as amity follows free trade, so is estrangement or indifference likely to follow commercial seclusion. It is rather an extraordinary reflection that what we have just been endeavoring to do at some cost as regards France, America should be proposing to undo as regards us. *If friendship follows in the wake of trade, it must needs be exposed to decay when trade is prohibited.* The Americans are at present not only our nearest kinsfolk, but our best customers, and whenever there has been a difference between us we have always remembered with peculiar gratification that a community of commercial interests bound us indissolubly together. We should be very sorry to lose this bond. We do not suppose, indeed, but what we can be as good friends as before, but unless the principles accepted on this subject are altogether false, the connection between the two countries must be weakened, and the interchange of opinions, as well as commodities, be somewhat disturbed. That, in fact, is the most disagreeable aspect of the whole case. As to the loss of custom, we can soon make that up. Our trade has now attained to such prodigious dimensions that no single nation, however important, can materially affect it by tariffs or legislation. We had a striking illustration of the fact in last year's returns. Out of a national business of £130,000,000, upwards of £50,000,000 is transacted with three principal customers—the United States, the East Indies and Australia. Now, in 1860, these customers all rather fell off together, insomuch that in place of £51,000,000, our deliveries to them represented only £46,000,000. For all this, however, when the balance came to be struck, it was found that the aggregate trade of the year had been better than that of its predecessor, and that our £130,000,000 had risen to £135,000,000. South America bought largely of us—to the extent, in fact, of nearly £12,000,000; Italy increased her demands, as did Turkey also, and it is obvious enough that the first two, at any rate, of these, may advance rapidly in the path of progress and trade. We feel, therefore, that *if the people of the United States should refuse to purchase in our markets what it is for their own interest to buy, and if they should decide upon manufacturing for themselves the articles which we could send them at a less price and of a better quality, they, and they only, will be the losers. We shall find customers elsewhere.* So long as we offer the best bargains we shall maintain our trade, and the consequences of a mistaken policy will fall upon the Americans alone. They will show the world that a purely Democratic Government can repudiate principles confessedly identified with popular interests; they will increase the materials for that sectional conflict which has already almost destroyed them, and they will plunge deliberately into errors which experience has everywhere condemned, and from which the States of the Old World are gradually and successfully escaping.

From the Times' City Article.

The news from America to-day of the impending adoption of the Morrill Tariff Bill is *far more fatal to the prospects of the United States than anything that could have been apprehended from the disunion movement.* There are many who were disposed to believe that, freed from its harassing complications with the Slave States, the North would make more rapid strides than had yet been witnessed even on that Continent, and that the South, no longer irritated by the interference of Abolitionists, might, at the same time, gradually adopt those improvements in her institutions which would never be conceded to external influence. It was possible, therefore, to take even a sanguine view of the future in the midst of all existing embarrassments. But the new tariff bill is equal to a retrogression of half a century. Not only are its provisions with regard to a large number of the leading articles of importation absolutely prohibitory, but it is framed with such intricacy as to render trade almost impossible. On woolen and cotton goods and cutlery, especially the latter, it falls with unqualified force. On the various articles of steel, for instance, the increase on the present duty ranges between 54 and 241 per cent.; yet there is no branch of manufacture of which a cheap supply is more essential to a young country. With respect to cottons, the mere mode of levying the duty would, it is said, be equivalent to a prohibition, and in woolens the same plan is to be enforced to an extent that "will render it impossible for a merchant to make out any invoice that would meet anything more than a single piece of goods." In some cases *ad valorem* duties only are imposed; in others, *ad valorem* and specific combined. The specific duties in several instances are to depend upon weight; in others they are to be levied upon the square yard. Every condition, in fact, has been framed with the avowed object of "preventing" importations. *But although, if it be carried out, it will put almost a stop to several large branches of European exportation, the measure need cause little apprehension on this side.* The population of the United States are already employed to their utmost. Indeed, labor is the great want of the country. Consequently they cannot enter upon the task of supplying themselves with those goods hitherto obtained from Europe without abandoning some other and more suitable kind of occupation. This abandonment will have to be made up by an increased cultivation in other countries of the articles neglected in America, and the countries thus benefited will take in return an increased quantity of the European comforts and luxuries which the Americans prefer to manufacture for themselves at double the expense. This, at least, would be the result, supposing the Americans could carry out their plans. But there never was a territory so favorable for the operations of the smuggler, and the probability is that, under such auspices, the country may receive a supply of foreign goods larger than at any previous time. A school of well organized law-breakers will most likely be found to flourish amid the complaints of Government at a failing revenue, and the cry of bankrupt manufacturers for some new remedies against an unseen competition. In estimating its effects here our people must also bear in mind that, although our exports to America amount to £20,000,000 per annum, a large portion of these are to the Slave States. The amount of the exportation, also, must not be confounded with the profits upon it, which probably may be taken at £2,000,000. If we do not supply the Americans with goods, the imported materials for such goods are either not wanted, or they are available for the manufacture of goods for other countries. Happily, the commercial operations of the world are now too large and varied for the mad introduction of a prohibitory system in any single nation, however important, to have much effect on the interests of European manufacturers. The New-York free-trade organs, in deploring the present backward step from civilization, point out that one of the direful consequences will be that if America takes no goods from Europe, Europe will not be able to take any goods from America. This argument however, is both needless and delusive. Whether America does or does not take our goods, we shall continue to take from her all such articles as she may be able to sell to us on terms lower than those of other countries. We have never diminished our purchases of silk from China, or of grain from Odessa, owing to the refusal of the Chinese or the Russians to take our manufactures in exchange. America need not apprehend any want of markets for her produce. That which she will have to fear is whether she will have much produce to send. Precisely to the extent that capital and labor are diverted from agriculture to manufactures will be the reduction in her productive power of exportation. The stimulus for agricultural competition against her by other countries will, on the other hand, be augmented. It will be well also, for her to recollect that this stimulus will be increased indirectly by a very important circumstance. Freight constitutes a leading item in the cost of all produce, and *if vessels going for produce to America are obliged to sail in ballast, that produce will be subject to double freight, and will in that manner be driven out of the market by cargoes from places where no such disadvantage exists.* On the whole, looking at what is now contemplated by the North, together with the export duty on cotton said to have been proposed in the South, it would seem as if both sections of the country were occupied by one thought as to how they can best transfer their power and greatness to the hands of rival nations.

THE POSITION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

From the London Telegraph, March 4.

It may appear ingenious to urge, as some pretenders to political wisdom do on this side of the Atlantic, that the North and South form practically two distinct countries, with essential and insuperable differences of interest and policy, which must preclude them from remaining permanently united. But who can bring himself to believe in the permanent existence of two Republics, each deriving its descent from the War of Independence and belonging to the lineage of WASHINGTON, between the Gulf and the Great Lakes? Would either stand by and see the other extending its limits by wars or treaties, without entering into a competition which infallibly would bring them upon the same ground to shed their blood in a contest for territorial supremacy? They are no friends to the Southern States who credit them with profound sagacity in imagining that secession will restore them to their former superiority, carry them in advance of the North, give them the free range of the Pacific coasts, reunite them with the waverers of the Midland, and open their path to the throne of a boundless confederacy. There is a force at the disposal of the new President which, aided by the fleets of England, will prevent them from reopening the Slave-trade, destroy their prospects of securing another influx of opulence in the shape of human cargoes from across the ocean, and thus neutralize that which has been among their chief incentives to break away from the Federal Union. Suppose, again, that the Southern Confederacy were established, with an adequate revenue derived from direct taxation—what rank would it hold in the world? It would be inferior to Mexico; and three millions of blacks would gradually learn that, by an exodus of some thousands across the borders, a war would be kindled in which their strength, backed by the strength of twenty powerful States, might be turned victoriously against their oppressors. No Republic can possibly be founded, with any hope or chance of a permanent existence, which, casting off all other influences, erects itself upon the solitary principle of Slavery.

Such is the view of the new President, sanctioned by reason and by history; but the passions of the Southern white population, inflamed by cupidity, have blinded, bewildered, and intoxicated them; and they even profess to imagine that anxiety for the cotton manufacture will mitigate the hostility of Great Britain to the African slave-trade. Spain may deem it her interest to foster the infamous domestic tyranny of Cuba, but England is committed forever against it, and not for all the wealth of the Midland would willingly permit a cargo of blacks to be landed at the Havana. Any vigorous movement in the South, having for its object a restoration of the hateful traffic on the seas, would probably result in such a development of English policy on the African coasts as would teach a salutary lesson to the auction-mongers of Charleston. Great Britain, by adopting a measure of this character, would strengthen the hands of Mr. LINCOLN, baulk the hopes of the mushroom Southern Confederacy, and confer an inestimable boon upon the populations of Africa. These questions, in fact, are of European no less than of American importance. The event which will this day take place at Washington, concerns not only the people of America, but, deeply and vitally, the people of England. Our interests, therefore, together with our sympathies, impel us to invoke every good and cordial wish from England for the President of the great New World Republic. Will he, like the Roman, indomitably refuse to despair of his country? Will he resolve that the glorious Commonwealth of WASHINGTON shall suffer no dishonor while he reigns at the Capitol—that the Union shall flourish in spite of malignant factions—and that, happen what will, and whoever imbrues his hand in kindred blood, he, the Chief Magistrate of that youthful yet gigantic community, will not haul down the flag of American liberty at the bidding of a bravo gang in the South? Let him resolve and accomplish this; let him be true to his pledges; let him rise above the ambition of cabals, and the turbulent instincts of less high-minded men who would convulse the States to gratify their political resentments; let him, in one word, prove equal to the crisis, and few names will pass with more lustre into the history of this epoch than that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Yelverton Marriage Case.

This cause, the trial of which at Dublin, before the Common Pleas, has excited the profoundest interest, was brought to a close on the 4th inst., when the Chief Justice delivered his charge to the Jury, who immediately retired.

After an hour's absence the Jury returned to the box; the multitude that thronged the Court were hushed into breathless attention.

The Chief Justice, addressing the Jury, said: "Well, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?"

The Foreman—We have, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Was there a Scotch marriage between those parties?

The Foreman—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Was there an Irish marriage?

The Foreman—There was.

The Chief Justice—That is, in other words, he was a Roman Catholic at the time of the marriage?

The Foreman—We believe he was, my Lord.

After the verdict had been declared the usual fee was handed to the Jury.

The Foreman, handing it back, said—My Lord, I am requested by my brother jurors to hand to the registrar our fee, 12 guineas, in order that it may be sent to some charitable institution. [Loud cheers.]

The Chief Justice—Very well, Mr. Foreman; what institution do you name?

The Foreman—The Sick and Indigent Room-keepers' Society.

His Lordship then rose, and in a few minutes the Court was cleared.

When Mrs. YELVERTON's counsel, Mr. WHITESIDE, entered the room where she was waiting, his countenance and significant gestures, as well as the cheers which rang through the Court, told her that the verdict was in her favor; she sprang forward, without saying a word, clasped him in her arms, pressed him convulsively to her breast, and seizing his two hands, kissed them. Overcome by the violence of her emotions, after such a long and terrible tension of the nervous system, she sank down exhausted and found relief in a flood of tears. The excitement in the Court when the verdict was announced was quite unprecedented. The whole audience rose and cheered tumultuously, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen their hats, and the barristers their wigs. It was a delirium of joy. The contagion spread through the multitude outside, and the shouts of triumph passed along the whole line to the Gresham Hotel in Sackville-street. The crowd insisted on taking the horses from Mrs. YELVERTON's carriage and drawing it to the hotel, where she was obliged to appear on the balcony to gratify her admirers. She said: "My noble-hearted friends, you have by your verdict this day made me an Irishwoman. You will forever live in my heart, as I do in yours, this day." Her being an Englishwoman had no effect in damping the ardor of the most bigoted Milesian or Ultramontanist—her having been a Sister of Charity and a convert to the Church of Rome did not check the sympathy of the most intolerant Orangeman. The speech of Mr. Sergeant ARMSTRONG, who, in his zeal for his client, did all he could to make her seem vile in the eyes of her own sex, did not diminish the interest in her of the ladies of Dublin, whose carriages were drawn up along the quay in a long line. A report of the trial containing the portions of evidence which were necessarily omitted in the newspapers is announced for immediate publication both here and in Belfast.

The Dublin *Evening Packet*, a conservative journal, calls attention to the fact that, while there are eight Roman Catholic Judges on the Bench to four Protestants, the respective merits and claims of the Protestant and Roman Catholic portions of the Bar are tested by this trial. It would be impossible to magnify the interests at stake in the estimation of the parties, yet there was not a single Roman Catholic barrister employed on either side.

THE DEBATE IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

THE SPEECH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

"We subjoin so much of the speech addressed on the 1st, by Prince NAPOLEON, to the French Senate, as related to the affairs of Italy:

Prince DE METTERNICH formerly said that the unity of Italy could only be a geographical expression, and yet six years have scarcely elapsed since that Prince, the irreconcilable enemy of France, has been in his tomb, and Austria may be asked, 'Where are you? You are neither at Venice with the Italians, nor at Pesth with the Hungarians, nor at Prague, nor at Cracow; you are only there with your muskets and your soldiers.' It now remains to examine whether Italian unity, which is the only good solution, is not the only possible one. It is necessary. I am convinced that menace would not be sufficient, and that force must be employed. Look for a moment at the mad and absurd hypothesis of an armed intervention in Italy—you will have against you the Italians, and next England. And how will Sicily be governed? England will take possession of her, for you will have given her a right to do so. And by doing that you will not have satisfied Austria, for if she detests Italy there is something which she hates still more, and that is the influence and the strength of France. There will, therefore, remain for us the prayers of some Bishops, and the sympathies of the soldiers of Castelfidardo. I, for my part, prefer the support of the conquerors of Magenta and of Solferino. Be assured that the unity of Italy must be accomplished. Rome will not resist; public opinion is very clearly fixed on that point; and will the Senate be less liberal than the Prussian Parliament, which has been guided in the expression of its sympathies for the Italian cause by an anti-Austrian feeling, and for that reason favorable to France? In order to touch on all questions, there is a painful name which I must now pronounce—Venice. [Movement.] I am anxious to say nothing that may compromise the policy of my country in Italy; but the situation of Venice is one of the greatest misfortunes of modern times. But any inopportune attempt would be deplorable. The part of Italy is to develop her force, organize her army, and when the moment shall have arrived she may, with the understanding of France, again demand Venice. This is what there is to be done, and the guarantee for such conduct is the wisdom which the people of Italy has shown during late events. Where can a people be found who, after so many centuries of oppression, have shown themselves so worthy of liberty? France is certainly a great nation, but in such a situation everything would have been overturned. In order to encourage this wise conduct, Italy must be supported by good counsels from the tribune, and from all the organs of public opinion. That will give her confidence. [Approbation.] What will Italy do when she shall have consulted universal suffrage—that suffrage the results of which are now disputed by those who, after having been its adversaries, now show themselves such scrupulous guardians of it? MONTESQUIEU said that all nations have the Government which they merit. When France was consulted by universal suffrage she said what she wished for. We were then without power, without support; the Government was in the hands of a General, an honorable General (movement) who was hostile to us. You know what the reply of universal suffrage was then, and it will be the same in Italy. Much has been said about the domination of Piedmont and of her conspiracies. How does she conspire when every one is of the same mind, and when the unity of Italy has been the feeling of every heart for ages? [Sensation.] When the Italian Parliament shall have decreed that VICTOR EMANUEL is King of Italy, what will take place? Italy will demand a capital, and will say that Europe cannot interfere, for that non-intervention is its public law. The true basis of the liberty and independence of Italy is the buckler of non-intervention; let Rome be given to Italy, and her unity is secured. [Murmurs.] Have I not a right to approve the conduct of the Emperor when it is so firm, and at a moment when coalition was talked of in connection with the interview at Warsaw? It is the firm conduct of the French Government, under those circumstances, which secured peace; and that boldness constitutes its glory. [Approbation.] There now remains the question of the application of the Papal power. Certainly, the Pope must preserve his independence and cannot become the subject of a new sovereign. This constitutes the great difficulty of the question of Rome, but it is not impossible to solve the problem. The Pope is the Spiritual Head of the Church; could he not reside at Rome with an amount of independence which would make him neither the chief nor the subject of any one? The geographical situation of Rome, divided by the Tiber into two perfectly distinct cities, one the Catholic city and that of the Vatican on the right bank, and the other on the left, appears to offer a solution. Is it impossible to secure the independence of the Pope in one of those cities by giving him a garrison, and securing to him a budget guaranteed by all the Powers? The Pope, thus surrounded by the veneration of Christianity, with a special jurisdiction, and with his own flag, would preserve all his independence. [Murmurs.] Rome would become, as it were, the sanctuary and the oasis of Christianity. It will, I know, be said that these are chimeras; but many things which have been designated as such have been realized during the last three years. When a difficulty presents itself it is in vain to hope to put it off, for it must be solved. We are in presence of Italian unity—that must either be accepted, or the policy of M. DE LAROCHEJAQUELEIN adopted—and the latter course would necessarily lead to disasters. I am anxious that the words with which his people formerly received the Pope should not be forgotten. They were "Courage, Holy Father." Let France, who is full of respect and sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff, say to him in her turn, "Wisdom, Holy Father." I wish for those words to come from the Senate, which contains his devoted sons; and the Emperor's Government, inspired with the words of our forefathers, will say to him, "Do what you ought, come what may." [Movement and loud approbation.]

In regard to the speech, the correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 2d:

"I have just heard that the Emperor wrote this day to his cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, congratulating him very warmly on the success of his speech yesterday in the Senate. His Majesty said that if he did not share *all* the opinions expressed in the Prince's speech, he approved highly the greater part of the 'noble and patriotic ideas' it contained.

Immediately after the debate of yesterday in the Senate, two of the Ministers hastened to the Tuileries with the view of prejudicing the Emperor against his cousin's speech. It is not probable that they succeeded."

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate, Senator BOISSY expressed his regret that in the draft address no mention was made of the navy, which would render such great service in a war with England, which he desired. This remark was received with expressions of dissatisfaction. Senator BOISSY maintained that the benefit of the English alliance had been exaggerated, and declared that a great majority of the country were of his opinion. He further attacked England on the subject of the arrangements respecting passports.

M. BILLAULT blamed the desire for war with England, as the alliance of that great country with France would for a long time remain the best combination in favor of liberty and the interests of peace.

M. DUPIN directed attention to the recent financial scandals.

Count SIMEON endeavored to justify his participation in the affairs referred to.

M. BILLAULT said that the Government had instituted a strict investigation. Government desired that the guilty parties should be punished.

The President said that public morality imposed upon the Senators the duty of guarding against becoming engaged in such affairs.

Prince NAPOLEON said: Not only the Senators, but also the high functionaries of the Government.

The first four paragraphs of the address were then agreed to.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., paragraphs five, six and seven of the address were agreed to. An amendment of Senator PIETRI, referring to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, was also adopted.

On the paragraph relating to Syria being read, M. BILLAULT stated that negotiations on the question of the prolongation of the occupation having commenced, it was impossible to enter into any explanations. The Conference would shortly reassemble, and there was reason to hope that the mission of pacification would be continued by France.

The discussion of the amendments relative to Rome was adjourned until next day.

In the Legislative Chamber on the 5th, MM. JULES FAVRE, DARIMON, PICARD, EMILE OLLIVIER and Dr. HENON, members of the Opposition, proposed the following amendment to the address: "The hour has come for applying to Rome the wise principle of the system of non-intervention, and, by the immediate withdrawal of the French troops, to leave Italy mistress of her own destinies."

Financial and Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday Evening, March 4.

The English funds opened steadily this morning at the firm prices of Saturday, but the market was subsequently less strong.

There has been a fair demand for discount to-day, on terms slightly below the Bank rate.

On the Stock Exchange, the supply of money was much more abundant than for some weeks past, and short loans were offered at rates ranging between 5 and 7 ℘ cent. Illinois Central shares declined to 27⅛@27 discount.

The Bank of St. Petersburgh have reduced their rate of discount from 7 and 7½ to 6½ and 7 for the current fortnight.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, March 5.

The English funds have been quiet, at Monday's prices, but the tone of the market was firm.

Consols for money are quoted at 91⅝@¾; and the general quotation was 91⅝@¾; for April 10, 92⅛@⅜.

In the discount market there has been increased demand.

French Rentes are quoted at 68f.

In the foreign exchanges, the rates upon Amsterdam and Hamburg are a shade higher.

Illinois Central again declined.

COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 4.

An extensive demand has been transacted to-day, and the sales amount to 20,000 bales, 10,000 speculation and export. LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 5.

Sales, to day, exceed 15,000 bales, 7,000 on speculation and for export. Prices fully ⅛d. ℘ lb. higher than last Friday.

CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, March 4.

The market to-day was inactive, at last week's rates.

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 5.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE flat. TALLOW quiet, at 60s.@60s. 6d. on the spot. OILS unchanged. Scotch PIG IRON, 48s. 3d.

CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 5.

WHEAT was in good request and ½d. ℘ 100 lbs. more was paid for American red. FLOUR more regular. OATS, BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS unchanged. INDIAN CORN firm at 37s. for mixed, and 38s. ℘ quarter for yellow American; white American, 39s.@39s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRO-DI-GI-OUS.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of March 19, has a furious article headed, "Reap the Whirlwind." These are its concluding paragraphs:

"To talk of attempting to '*subjugate*' the Southern States, we regard as the very wildest gibberings of insanity. And we presume that every intelligent man upon the Continent is aware of the fact, whatever loose talk may emanate from political desperadoes, enraged fanatics and silly ignoramuses. Two hundred thousand men, and all the money that could be raised by a mortgage upon the entire real estate of the North, could not effect it. Blood and desolation it might make a plenty, and a plenty of it would be Northern blood and Northern desolation. And it would begin not far from Washington, and not stop short of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Nor would it be confined to the land. For Northern commerce has been lucrative, and the spoils of naval adventure are rich and tempting. Thousands of desperate men would be induced by patriotism, hate, and interest combined, to prey upon it under the seal of the Confederate States—*letters of marque and reprisal*. Nor would the nations of Europe deny themselves the privilege of taking our produce at fair prices, to please the pretensions of an arrogant and presumptuous people, whose occupation is rivalry with these very foreign nations. Blockade is ridiculous. And the idea of coercing the South is folly.

In the meantime, however, we must be allowed to indulge in our little chuckle over the vastly changed tone of expressions at the North—their former silly vauntings—their present confusion and anxious dreads—the contrast is inexpressibly ludicrous, sufficiently so to be our excuse for a faint smile."

A NEW DEFINITION OF TREASON.

Judge FRAZER, of Rusk County, Texas, recently delivered a charge to the Grand Jury of that County, in which he defined treason as a crime to be looked after in the event of the State withdrawing from the Union. After the State has fully and unconditionally severed the connection between the State and the Federal Government, then all who adheres to the Union and so manifest the fact, are guilty of the crime of treason—subject and liable to indictment by the Grand Jury under the Constitution as it now exists. After secession, any word, deed or act against the independence of the State would be treason.

GOOD ADVICE TO MISSOURI.

Judge LINTON addressed the Missouri State Convention a few days since, and in the course of his speech read the appended extract from a letter written to him by Judge BOOKER, of Kentucky. He says:

"The amendment of the Committee of Thirty-three which has been submitted by them to Congress for ratification, will put that question forever at rest, and all reasonable and patriotic Southern citizens ought to be satisfied. But I fear that it will not be enough for the seceding States. Their whole course has been unpatriotic, selfish, and unmanly to other States, and especially to the Border States. There is no patriotism in the secession movement, and no patriotic State should give momentum to it by uniting in defence of it, and in my estimation Missouri should be the last of the Border States to do so. Laying aside every patriotic consideration, her interest is opposed to such a step; first, her expenses must greatly exceed what they now are; and second, her geographical position is such that if she should go into a Southern Confederacy, in five years she would be a Free State, and that however much you might wish it otherwise. She would present the strange fact of being nominally a Slave State without having any slaves, and of being hitched on to an aggressive Southern aristocracy without any sympathy with it."

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF POLICY.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* expresses regret that the inhibition of the Slave-trade should have created any ill feeling in the seceded States. For the present the South has no need of it to keep up the supply, nor will she have so long as the present high prices of cotton rule. "But," he proceeds,

"If at any time hereafter, through the exertions of foreign countries the production of cotton in India, China, Africa, Algeria or elsewhere, shall so greatly increase as to threaten the subversion of the monopoly by the Confederate States, then the time may have arrived when, by the reopening of the Slave-trade, the home valuation of slaves shall be reduced from its present high figures down to $200 or $300 *per capita*, so as to enable the planters of the Confederacy by the cheapening of labor to produce cotton remuneratingly at a correspondingly reduced price.

This, through their superior agricultural skill, science and energy, will not fail to enable them to send their cotton *into the very fields of the new regions*, and sell it to the planters thereof, at a price less than they possibly can produce it.

Hence, the control of the whole subject remains with the Confederate States—of the African Slave-trade, upon the one hand, and of the monopoly of Cotton trade upon the other. In this, I think that I see the fulfilment of the prophecy of Scripture, wherein the discovery of America is foretold, under the type of the *enlargement of Japhet*—the expulsion of the aborigines in *Japhet's dwelling in the tents of Shem*, and the present condition of the negro in our midst, under the emphatic condemnation of *Canaan*, ("the hewer of wood and the drawer of water—the submissive knee-bender,") *to perpetual servitude in the tents of his brethren.* Let us not forget to recognize and magnify the distinguished part borne by the Almighty in this our bloodless revolution, and He in turn never will forget to throw over us a fence of mail as unimpressible as bars of brass and ribs of triple steel."

A RELIGIOUS SECESSION.

The Convention composed of lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the limits of the Baltimore Conference, met at Staunton, Va., on March 13, and closed its labors on the 16th. Its action was highly important, being the adoption of a memorial addressed to the Baltimore Annual Conference, also assembled in Convention at Staunton, asking that immediate measures be taken to sever the connection heretofore existing between the Baltimore Conference and the Methodist Episcopal Church North.

CULPEPER FOR SECESSION.

A meeting held by the citizens of Culpeper County, Va., is reported in the Richmond *Examiner*. Mr. JAMES BARBOUR, who was elected as a Union Delegate to the State Convention by a majority of 521, made a speech declaring his purpose to do all he could to secure the passage of an ordinance of immediate secession. The reason for this change in view he alleged to be the failure of the Peace Convention to accomplish anything practical. These curt resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That we do not approve the propositions of the Peace Conference.
2. *Resolved*, That the Convention of Virginia ought to adopt an Ordinance of Secession.

THE PLOT EXPOSED.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes a letter from the individual in this City who telegraphed all over the South, a few days since, that a fleet of war-vessels had left this port for Charleston and other points. The discoverer of this mare's nest communicates this startling intelligence, which will doubtless make the hair of Secessionists stand on end. He writes:

"A vessel is now loading at New-York, with big guns and ammunition for Forts Caswell and Johnson, in North Carolina, and within a week a strong force of regular troops will be sent to those points, to prevent their seizure by the State authorities.

It is further designed by the Government, acting under the advice of Gen. SCOTT and Col. TOTTEN, to garrison and provision the forts in Virginia and North Carolina for one year's siege. Norfolk has been determined upon as the *point ad'ppui*, or seaboard base against the Confederated States. Key West will be the rendezvous, from which the naval forces will menace the Gulf Coast. The basis for operations by land, it is believed, will embrace Washington, and the forts near Baltimore and on the Potomac, as the eastern and northern point, and St. Louis the southwestern point."

BLOWING UP FORT SUMPTER.

The suggestion that Maj. ANDERSON should not evacuate Fort Sumpter until all arrangements were made for blowing it up, does not please the Charlestonians. The *Mercury* says of the proposal:

"We see it suggested in Northern papers that, if compelled to evacuate, the military authorities of the Black Republican Government should at least make a ruin of Fort Sumpter. We respectfully suggest that, situated as Maj. ANDERSON is, it would be both difficult and dangerous in him to execute such a manœuvre. How he could arrange to effect such a hostile purpose and escape with his command, is easier to speak of than to plan and perform. Our Northern friends may be very sure that before he is provided with the means of transportation from the post with his command, the condition of the fort will be properly looked after. We would not suspect a brave officer of foul play; but if his Northern advisers were in his place, to practice the treachery they suggest and advocate, they would bitterly rue the deed."

A FRANK CONFESSION.

The *Southern Confederacy*, published in Atlanta, Geo., has been favored with a copy of Gov. FLOYD's defence. After expressing its conviction "not only that the Committee which plotted Gov. FLOYD's *ex parte* arraignment and trial were actuated by the most deadly and groveling malignity themselves, but that the sacrifice of a noble victim from the South was demanded by the foul fiend of Anti-Slavery," the *Confederacy* says: "But for the foresight and firmness and patriotic providence of JOHN B. FLOYD, in what stress and peril would the Cotton States be floundering in this day. He saw the inevitable doom of the Union, or the doom of his own people. For many months past, from his stand-point, he had an expanded field of vision which enabled him to see the great danger which threatened us, but which was hid below the horizon from the eyes of most of us. When his faithful loyalty to his own persecuted people began its labors in our defence, in what a condition were the Southern States? The North had the heavy guns, the light arms, the powder and ball, just as the North had everything else that belonged to the common Government. How quietly were men shifted from our soil who might have been here to-day to murder us at ABRAHAM LINCOLN's order. How slender the garrisons became in Southern forts, which were made for us, and belong to nobody else, but which a savage enemy now chafes and rages to get possession of. Who sent 37,000 stand of arms to Georgia? How came 60,000 more prime death-dealing rifles at Jackson, Mississippi? And, in short, why have we anything at all in the South to mail the strong hands of the sons of the South with at this hour, when every heart, and head, and arm of her children are needed in her defence? Truth demands it of us, to declare that we owe to JOHN B. FLOYD an eternal tribute of gratitude for all this. Had he been less the patriot than he was, we might now have been disarmed, and at the mercy of a nation of cut-throats and plunderers."

THE DISPOSITION OF FORT SUMPTER.

In discussing the probable evacuation of Fort Sumpter, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"It will appear alike from the letters of the members of the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, and from the councils of the most distinguished officers of the Army and the Navy, all of which soon will be laid before the public eye, that the highest obligations, those relating equally to considerations of humanity and of the public interest, demanded this step at the hands of Mr. LINCOLN. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the heretofore men of peace are now for war; and the men of war, the soldiers and seamen, battle-scarred and covered with honorable trophies in conflict with their country's enemies, are now for peace. Major ANDERSON himself advises, if not evacuation, at least such a policy as must lead to evacuation. Gen. SCOTT advises it; all the officers under ANDERSON recommend it."

TROUBLES IN TEXAS.

The San Antonio *Herald* gives details of forays recently made by the Indians in Uvalde County, near Camp Wood. They ransacked houses, maltreated all who fell in their power, and ran off all the horses and cattle which they could find. A company of troops under command of Lieut. INGE had started in pursuit of the marauders, and had found the dead bodies of H. C. ADAMS and H. M. ROBINSON, whom they had murdered, but at last accounts they had not overtaken the Indians themselves. W. B. OCHILTREE, one of the delegates from Texas to the Congress of the C. S. A., meantime writes thus to the editor of the Galveston *News*, under date of Montgomery, (Ala.,) March 4:

"I have just had an interview with President DAVIS. He informs me that an order will be sent forthwith to Gen. BEN McCULLOCH to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, to be stationed on our frontier until a permanent organization of the Army of the Confederacy takes place."

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION RATIFIES.

On March 16, the Georgia Convention, sitting in secret session, unanimously ratified the Constitution of the C. S. A. Some opposition was made to the clause limiting tenure of office only by good behavior, but objections were finally waived, and the instrument was approved.

MINOR ITEMS.

A dispatch from Pensacola, received in Mobile, dated March 13, says:

"The steamer *Wyandotte* came up to the city about 2 o'clock this afternoon to bring four runaway negroes, found on Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens, and arrested by Lieut. SLEMMER, who sent them to town to be delivered to the State authorities. The *Wyandotte* came up to the wharf and handed them over to those empowered to receive them."

The Charleston *Courier*, of March 19, says: "Our old and esteemed friend, Col. B. T. WATTS, Secretary to Gov. PICKENS, on Sunday, visited Fort Sumpter on a friendly call to Major ANDERSON. The Major and Col. WATTS are old acquaintances, having known each other for over thirty-five years. At the time when Major ANDERSON's brother was Minister to Colombo, Republic of Bolivia, Col. WATTS was then Secretary of Legation. The meeting was a very pleasant one, reviving many reminiscences of the past."

HON. W. C. ANDERSON reached his home in Danville, Ky., from Washington, on March 13. He was enthusiastically welcomed, and made an eloquent Union speech.

Major GEORGE DEAS, lately attached to Gen. WOOL's staff, and who resigned his position in the United States Army, has been appointed Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel, in the army of the "Confederated States of America."

—HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE was serenaded in Washington, on the night of March 19, and made a strong Union speech.

The Savannah *Republican*, of March 18, notices a rumor current in that city to the effect that Gov. BROWN had received a requisition for two thousand troops. It was surmised that Pensacola was their destination.

The Savannah *Republican*, of March 19, notices the arrival of six columbiads, which are intended for service at Fort Morgan.

LAW REPORTS.

Street Improvements—What Amounts to an Irregularity in the Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of the Application of Crandell Rich et al.—This was an application for an order vacating an assessment for paving Fifty-first-street.

The facts of the case fully appear in the following opinion of the Court:

INGRAHAM, J.—The petitioner moves for an order vacating the assessment for paving Fifty-first-street, for two reasons:

1. That the notice of the pendency of the application before the Common Council, which was published, stated that the work was to be done at the joint expense of the owners and the City.

2. That the Committee of the Common Council promised to give the opponents of the assessment a second hearing, and did not.

The Statute authorizes this proceeding in two cases, one where fraud is shown, and the other where some legal irregularity exists in the proceeding.

There can be no pretence of fraud in this matter. None is shown, nor any facts proven from which such fraud can be inferred. It must be actual fraud intended by the parties, and not mere omissions or errors, which can be relied on as forming a ground for inferring fraud. At most, the only thing which can be charged to the Committee in this case would be negligence, and it would be surprising if, among the various engagements of these Committees, errors such as is charged in this case do not occur.

The only question which remains is, whether any legal irregularity exists which will authorize me to set aside the assessment.

I am not prepared to say that the irregularity complained of in this case is one contemplated by the Statute.

The provisions in the ordinance referred to are merely directory, intended for the government of the City officers, and the benefit of the property owners. The observance of them would be conducive to the protection of the owners of property to some extent against extravagant assessments. Yet the non-observance of them can hardly be said to make the legislation of the Common Council void. The same power that passes the ordinance, adopts the resolution under which the work was done. There can be no doubt of their authority to repeal the ordinance, and the passage of the resolution and ordinance to do this particular work, although in violation of the previous ordinance, was within their power, and must be considered *pro tanto* a repeal of the former one.

But I think the petitioner is mistaken when he charges any irregularity in this matter. The ordinance requires the head of the Department to give notice of the application in the papers. What was the application in this case? The petitioners asked to have the street paved, the expense of one-half to be paid by the Common Council, and the other half by the owners.

This was strictly followed in the notice, and there was no error or neglect on the part of the Department. The ordinance then was fully complied with. There is nothing which limits the action of the Common Council to the particular mode asked for in the petition. They might have originated such a measure without any petition from the owners, and the ordinance, therefore, could have been passed without giving any notice whatever.

The object of the ordinance requiring notice was to allow parties to object to improvements asked for by a few owners, but it does not make any legislation founded thereon illegal, which does not in all things conform to the application and notice.

In these respects, although there is no such legal irregularity which warrants me in setting aside the assessment, and the petitioner has erred in seeking his remedy here, still it is apparent that there has been a departure from the ordinary practice in charging the whole expense of this payment upon the owners, which has arisen probably from a mistake in drawing the resolution, and not from intention. The remedy in such a case is by petition to the Common Council, who can do justice to the parties by assuming half the expense now, with no different result than if such had been the original resolution. Another objection made in the counsel's points to this assessment is, ~~that it purports to~~ be for work from the Second to the Third-avenue, when the assessment is for work from the Second to the Fourth-avenue.

The ground is not available to the petitioners, because it is not stated in the petition.

By the statute the fraud or irregularity must be alleged, and notice given to the Corporation Counsel, and on the hearing the alleged fraud or irregularity must be proven. No such fraud or irregularity of which notice has not been given, can form the ground for vacating the assessment.

The Judge is confined to the allegations in the petition.

The application must be denied.

Tuily & Quinn for petitioner; H. H. Anderson for the Corporation.

Commissions Claimed for Obtaining a Charterer for a Vessel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

James C. Jewett et al, vs. Christian A. Emsen.—This action is brought to recover $1,200, alleged to be due for commissions.

It appears from the complaint that the defendant chartered the steamer *Massachusetts* to the Provisional Government of Mexico, in October last, for the sum of $24,000. The plaintiffs allege that the vessel was chartered to the Government of Mexico through their agency as Brokers. That by the customs of the port, they are entitled to pay 2½ per cent. commissions; but the defendant agreed to pay 2½ per cent. extra if the charter was perfected, making five per cent. commissions on $24,000, which amounts to $1,200, the sum claimed by the plaintiffs.

The defendant denies that he ever employed the plaintiffs, or that the vessel was ever chartered to the Government of Mexico.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $652 50.

Mervin & Prince for plaintiffs; F. C. Bliss for defendant.

Verdict in the Commonwealth Bank Case.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Henderson and Dart vs. The Bank of the Commonwealth.—The plaintiffs in this case are brokers, and brought action to recover an alleged balance on deposit with the defendants. The Bank put in answer averring that the deposit had been drawn out. The plaintiffs replied that if it had been draw out, the check upon which it was drawn was a forgery.

The case was stated in the TIMES of the 21st, and now resulted in a verdict for plaintiffs for full amount demanded, with interest.

Robert Jackson for plaintiffs; Wilson Deforest for defendants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE REUTER MURDER TRIAL CONTINUED.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of John Reuter, for murder, commenced on Wednesday, was proceeded with. The prisoner's little daughter was first recalled and cross-examined, but no new facts were elicited.

John Diezer next testified that on the day of the murder he saw the wife of the prisoner go into the house of the deceased. In half an hour she was heard to scream, "Watch! watch! they have taken my pocket-book; they are killing me! they are murdering me!" The witness then went to the house of the prisoner, and said to him, "They are killing your wife;" prisoner then went to her rescue, but on the way through the yard was attacked by a dog, which he beat away with a broomstick; as he attempted to rescue his wife, the deceased knocked him down with a blow from a hatchet on the head; the prisoner then attempted to rise, when deceased knocked him down again with a gun; prisoner's wife then helped him away; and he went, bleeding profusely from the head, to the doctor's; prisoner did not afterwards come home; but his wife did; no gun was fired during the affray. Witness then gave the prisoner a good character.

Dr. Julius Lustig testified that on a Saturday evening in December last he dressed a man's wounds, whose name he had subsequently learned to be John Reuter; after some time, witness identified the prisoner's wife as a person whom he had seen at the time; upon examining the scar on the prisoner's head, he identified him as the person whose wounds he had dressed; the nature of the wound he described as being a sharp-cut one.

John A. O'Brien testified that he saw the prisoner's wife in December last; her face was blackened and cut about the eyes, as if she had been beaten.

John Schaffer testified to the same effect, and moreover gave the prisoner a good character, as did also *Conrad Sattler, John Ott, Adolph Arnold* and *Francis Wolfort*.

The defence rested here, and the prosecution called several witnesses in rebuttal, who all testified to the prisoner's generally bad character. One of these witnesses, Edward Kerrigan, manifested such indecency of language and violence of deportment on the stand, that he was only "coerced" into propriety by a threat from the Court to imprison him.

The testimony at this point was all in, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when counsel on both sides will sum up.

Court of General Sessions.

A DEUEL SQUELCHED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, James Deuel, indicted for forgery in the third degree, was put to the bar, and pleaded guilty in the fourth degree. The document forged was a check on the

Park Bank, for $107, purporting to be drawn by the assistant-cashier of the Bank of Commerce, payable to the order of W. G. Ray, whose indorsement thereon had also been forged, and the amount of the check had been paid. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

JOHN BROWN "STILL LIVES."

John Brown, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was next tried. The premises entered were at No. 142 Sixth-avenue, and about $1 000 worth of dry-goods had been stolen. The entry was made by forcing the bolt of a cellar-door, and then breaking through the floor above. The prisoner was arrested by Officer Ward, who testified that he had been informed by the landlord of No. 186 East Twenty eighth-street that he had recently rented a room in those premises to some apparently suspicious characters, and he wished the police to give their attention to the matter. The officer thereupon, accompanied by another, went to the room in question, and found there not only the stolen articles, but also a quantity of burglar's tools. While the officers were there, the prisoner and another person came to the room, to enter, and the former was arrested.

This was the whole of the case, and the jury taking it under charge from the Court, retired, and after a long absence, being unable to agree, were discharged, and the prisoner was remanded.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT GOOD MANNERS.

Thomas Collins, jointly indicted with Frank Burnett for grand larceny, was next put to the bar, Burnett having been on bail and escaped.

Miss Ashmead testified that she was in an Eighth-avenue stage when the two parties accused entered, and although there was plenty of room elsewhere, insisted on crowding against the witness. They soon left the stage when Miss Ashmead discovered that she had been robbed of her purse, containing $11; she shouted "Stop thief!" and both the prisoners ran; Burnett dropping the purse; an officer who was near, started in pursuit. Burnett was first caught, and Collins afterwards. The officer who arrested the latter, found him in the midst of a crowd, where he was apparently endeavoring to avoid identification. He was arrested, and only a quarter of a dollar found on his person. The larceny was proved clearly to have been committed by Burnett, and the only thing connecting Collins with the matter, was the fact that he was in company with the thief, and ran with him when the cry of thief was raised. Several witnesses, among them the prisoner's mother, gave him a good character; and the jury taking the case, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

AN UNCIVIL PROSECUTION OF A CIVIL CLAIM.

Patrick Barrett, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of beef, was next tried. Mr. Thomas Lockhart testified that he was a provision dealer. On the 17th of December last prisoner was introduced to him as a person who could sell beef for him. Witness employed him to sell a quantity of beef. He came shortly after with a list of names to whom he professed to have sold the meat. The beef was then delivered to the prisoner, who promised to return with the money in the evening. He did not, however, return. The value of the beef was $220, for which the prisoner made no return in kind or money. Upon cross-examination witness stated that he had written to a friend before employing the prisoner, asking that the prisoner (recommended by that friend,) might be sent to him to make a bargain.

Frederick Johnson, a butcher, testified that he had been buying meat of the prisoner for a year or two. Prisoner tried to sell him some meat on the occasion in question. Shortly after, however, the last witness had presented a bill for part of the meat, which Barritt had represented he had sold to the witness.

For the defence, *Mr. Doyle* testified that the complainant had asked him to send the prisoner to his (complainant's) place, to arrange for selling meat on commission. The witness' good character was proved, and the counsel for the prisoner briefly summed up, claiming that the whole case should never have been brought in a criminal Court. There was, at most, only a ground for civil suit. The jury seemed to take this view of the case, and found a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

A DOUBLE CUP OF BLISS.

Margaret Grovier, indicted for bigamy, was next put to the bar. But one witness was put on the stand, when the District-Attorney fearing that he could not legally make out a case, refused to proceed, and the jury, under instruction from the Court, acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, to pass sentence and listen to motions.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Gerow* vs. *Bartol*.—The plaintiff may discontinue without costs within two days; if he does not do so the defendant may amend his answer without costs.

Fuller vs. *Fuller*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Tell vs. *Beyer*.—Motion denied without costs.

Police Reports.

DARING THEFT BY RIVER THIEVES.

A fellow named John Henry *alias* Kelly, was arrested yesterday morning, charged with robbing the cabin of the brig *Ashby*, lying at Pier No. 2 East River, of clothing and money to the value of $36. It appears that while the steward, a colored man, was lying in his bunk, at 2½ o'clock in the morning, he saw Henry and another man stealthily enter the cabin and apply a handkerchief saturated with chloroform to the face of the Captain, Wm. Wright, who lay asleep in his berth. As soon as the drug had taken effect, the scoundrels forced open the Captain's trunk, and took from it the articles above named, with which they decamped. The steward all this time was so frightened that he did not dare to give an alarm; but as soon as the thieves had gone, he went upon deck and watched them until he saw them go on board another vessel. He then acquainted Officer Hays, of the First Ward, with what had occurred, and that officer proceeded on board the vessel and succeeded in capturing Henry and in recovering the property. The confederate managed to escape. Henry was taken to Court and locked up for trial.

A BROOKLYN THIEF.

Yesterday morning, Officer Powell, of the First Ward, saw a suspicious-looking individual, named John Gash, coming over the South ferry, with a carpet-bag in his hand, and he took him into custody. On searching the carpet-bag at the Station-house, it was found to contain silverware, napkins, table-cloth, and a variety of articles, valued at $100, evidently taken from some person's dinner table. The prisoner was locked up for examination. Subsequently, the property was identified by Mr. Robert Thallon, a merchant, who resides in Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, from whom it was stolen the previous night. The prisoner confessed his guilt, said he had an accomplice in the business, of whom he gave a description which will doubtless lead to his detection. Gash was taken to Brooklyn for trial.

STABBING AFFRAY.

On Friday morning a difficulty occurred in Centre-street, between Thomas Dougherty and Michael Dalton, during which the former used a knife upon his antagonist, inflicting several severe wounds in his side and breast. Dougherty was subsequently arrested, and taken before Justice OSBORN, when he stated that he used the weapon in self defence, and only after Dalton had struck him twice in the face. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault.

COUNTRY THIEVES ARRESTED.

Two thieves, named John Potter and Cornelius Rogers, who are accused of having stolen a quantity of clothing, &c., from the boarders at Haight's Hotel, in Elmira, N. Y., were arrested in this City yesterday. They had been traced here by Officer Lee, of Elmira, who immediately started for home with them in custody.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 22.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C..	93⅝	106	Harlem R. Pref....	38⅝
10,000	do............	93¾	50	do............	38¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Reg.	95¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.......	57
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '80.	74⅞	100	M.S.& N.I.G.S..s30	36⅛
5,000	do............	75	22	do............	36½
14,000	Missouri St. 6s..	65⅞	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	81½
1,000	do............	66	50	do..........b15	81⅛
5,000	do.......b30	66	50	do............	81⅜
5,000	N. C. State 6s..	82	50	do..........s10	81⅜
2,000	N. Y. C. Bs. '76.	102	100	C. Col. & Cin. R...	97
3,000	Erie 4th M.As. B	90	450	Gal. & Chic. R..s30	71¾
4,000	Har. 1st M. Bs..	100	100	do............	71⅞
1,000	Mich. S. S. F. B	84	450	do..........b3	72
2,000	Gal & Ch 1st M.	98	100	do..........b60	72⅛
5,000	Clev & T. S. F.B.	79½	200	Cleve.&Tol. R..b15	35
105	Pacific Mail S. Co..	86	100	do............	34⅞
200	New-York C. R.s30	77⅞	100	do............	35
50	do..........b30	78¼	100	do..........s30	35
150	do............	78⅛	5	Chic. & Rk. Is. R..	57¾
250	do..........s30	78	30	do............	58
550	Erie Railroad......	31	50	do............	58¼
400	do........s10	31	150	Chic. B. & Q. R....	71¾
50	Hudson Riv. R.....	44⅞	50	do.........b60	72
100	Harlem R..........	15⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	95¾	10	N. Y. Cen. R.......	78⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	93¾	410	do............	78½
500	Vir. St 6s.......	78¼	600	do..........s30	78¾
1,000	N. C. St. 6s.......	82	100	Galena & Chic. R.	72¼
13,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90.	75	155	Erie Railroad......	31⅛
30,000	Missouri St. 6s..	66	100	do............	31¾
3,000	C. & N. W. S.F.B	78	200	do..........s10	31¾
5,000	H. R. 3d M. Bds.	89	50	Hud. R. Railroad..	45
2,000	M. C. 8 p c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds...	103	50	Har. R. Pref.......	39
			50	Reading Railroad..	44
3,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs	80	200	M.So.&N.I.G.St...	37
166	Pacific M. S. Co...	86¼	50	do............	37⅛
50	do..........s30	86	100	do..........s5	37¼
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	81¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.b30	58¾
100	do............	81⅞			

FRIDAY, March 22—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings, though moderate in the amount of business accomplished to-day, show a firmer tone throughout the list, and speculation at the Second Board was in the direction of an upward movement in prices. The steadiness with which the rate for New-York Central has held on through a fortnight of comparative dullness on the Railway Share list, begins to attract buyers for the rise, and a considerable business was done on the Street between the First and Second Boards, and after the adjournment of the latter. The movement for lower figures on Erie, referred to yesterday, appears to have exhausted itself, and while most of the recent heavy sales from 31½ down to 30 ⅌ cent., have been delivered on the Street, the market turns upward on this freshly distributed supply of cash Stock, and the quotation now stands 31½ ⅌ cent. sales and bid. The Western shares are also firmer, and so are Reading and Hudson River. The speculation is not yet vigorously supported by outside orders, and it is possible the signs of revival this afternoon may all be lost again to-morrow. The feature of the Share market is and has been for a week past, that prices are less sensitive to the *Bearish* than the *Bullish* movements of the Street; that is, prices are put down with less ease than they are advanced. One reason for this, no doubt, is that the Bond list is almost uniformly firm in demand and advancing in prices, including to day the State Securities, which are coming less freely on the market. And this gives an indirect support to the other market. The Railway Mortgages were again higher on Harlems, Eries and Michigan Southerns, to day, and there was a better inquiry for Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Fund, Chicago and Northwestern Firsts, and La Cresse Land Grants of the lower numbers, —say No. 1 to 1,991 inclusive, as preferred in the recent decision of one of the Wisconsin Courts. The Federal Securities about the same as yesterday. Tennessee and Missouri Six ⅌ Cents. in demand at 76 and 66 respectively.

Later in the afternoon the market for the speculative Shares closed firm about as follows:

Central........	78⅜	Mich. Southern....	16⅛
Erie..........	31⅞	Mich. Guaranteed....	37¼
Illinois Central....	82	Harlem Preferred....	38⅜
Galena........	72⅛	Toledo........	35
Rock Island....	58⅛	Hudson........	45
Mich. Central....	57¼	Reading........	43⅞
Panama........	116⅜	Missouris........	66
Pacific........	86¼	Tennessees........	75

The Exchange Market has taken another advance of ½ ⅌ cent. to-day, owing to an increased demand for Bills on London manifested at the close of business yesterday, and the receipt and advice of further shipments of Gold from England to-day. The Banker's rate is up to 107½ ⅌ cent., and a good business is doing at this figure, because of the firmer pretensions and reduced offering reported from New Orleans and other Southern points. In the Money Market we have no change to report to-day. The business is generally of a quiet nature and on easy terms to first-class borrowers.

The news from England by the *Arago*, received this forenoon, shows an active market for Money in London at steady rates, with no disposition to advance the terms at the Bank of England above 8 ⅌ cent. The English Funds are steady. The withdrawances of Gold for this country on Tuesday, March 5, amounted to $1,250,000, of which $400,000 came by the *Arago*, and the remainder is understood to be on the *Vigo*, *Teutonia* and *Canada*. A considerable share comes on on account of the Bankers at New Orleans. The Cotton market had improved ⅛d. Breadstuffs steady. The quotations for Erie and Illinois Central are the same as by the previous mail, though the latter in the meantime had been a little higher and then fell back to 72@73 ⅌ cent. Erie 28½@27½ ⅌ cent. Trade and credit were without any new cause of excitement or distrust, and the bills drawn from this country against Grain and Cotton were punctually met with scarcely an exception.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
United States 5 ⅌ cent. red. 1874.	80 @ 82	
Virginia State, 5 ⅌ cent	70 @ 75	
Do. 6 ⅌ cent	68 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ cent., red. 1875.	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent......do... 1875	87½ @ 88½	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid....	28 @ 27	27
Do. do. all paid	69 @ 71	70
Mich. Cen. con., 1869	85 @ 87x.c.	
Do. (s. fd) 1st m., '82	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	12 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ⅌ c.con. bs, 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	70 @ 72x.c.	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ⅌ c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent., 1859,	86 @ 88	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ⅌ c., '83, assent.	75 @ 77	
Do. Bonds, 7 ⅌ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	57 @ 60	
Do. shares, assented	27½ @ 28½	
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1872..	97 @ 99x c.	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st m., 6 ⅌ cent., convert..	84 @ 86	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ⅌ cent., ster..	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

It is now believed that the Treasury Department will require $8,000,000 in addition to the current revenues, to carry on the Government to the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, including the obligation to redeem in June about $3,500,000 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bills of last year's issue, if presented at maturity. The chances are, with the present look of the Money market, that they will not all be sent in for reimbursement. The Secretary, after advertising for ten days for offers for a 6 ⅌ cent. twenty-year Stock, will have the alternative of declining such offers, if under par, or otherwise unsatisfactory, and substituting a Convertible Treasury paper of $50 and upward, which he can exchange for Gold without advertisement. The official notice of the loan is looked for to appear at Washington in a day or two.

The *Arago* brought home, among other New-York passengers, Mr. JOHN WARD, of the Stock Exchange, an old and much esteemed member, who is to be formally welcomed by a Committee of the Board nominated at this morning's session. The compliment is an unusual one, but in this case is no doubt worthily bestowed.

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Mar. 16.	$122,609,925	90,529,779	36,219,676	8,392,347
Bost n, Mar. 18....	62,51,727	18,126,034	5,367,722	6,166,253
Phila., Mar. 18....	24,627,504	15,618,576	5,633,320	2,902,414
N. Orleans, Mar. 16.	14,251,295	22,751,696	17,686,856	8,175,566
Total..........	$224,00,451	146,426,084	64,907,574	25,536,580
Last week......	224,291,737	145,718,642	61,806,946	26,355,178
Last year......	237,919,676	138,377,684	46,286,057	31,368,010

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	March 16.	March 9.	March 16.	March 9.
Citizens' Bank	$2,580,765	$2,555,762	$3,471,983	$3,426,373
Canal Bank....	810,531	797,418	1,688,877	1,769,146
Louisiana.....	2,442,982	2,558,681	3,522,796	3,372,785
Louis'a State.	3,241,601	3,351,416	3,840,327	3,645,171
Mec. & Trad..	870,528	842,642	1,631,328	1,172,759
Bk. of N. O...	1,212,963	1,270,511	1,423,356	1,380,513
Southern Bk..	141,893	144,877	524,103	772,000
Union Bank....	1,007,393	955,162	716,686	689,684
Merchants'...	451,471	465,451	327,366	389,228
Crescent City.	707,049	749,755	449,293	432,228
Bk. of Amer..	784,139	759,647	690,743	698,277
Total.......	14,251,295	14,451,322	17,686,856	17,698,164
	Decrease....$200,027		Decrease.....$11,308	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	March 16.	March 9.	March 16.	March 9.
Citizens' Bank.	$2,748,930	$2,553,836	$4,893,896	$4,921,054
Canal Bank....	853,470	805,035	1,622,687	1,718,150
Louisiana.....	767,896	734,406	4,599,296	4,497,217
Louis'na State..	1,698,260	1,713,170	5,790,009	5,567,496
Mec. & Traders.	305,040	299,090	1,147,648	1,154,532
Bank of N. O...	572,950	562,295	1,403,076	1,430,710
Southern Bk...	60,820	61,820	612,962	675,034
Union Bank....	487,490	486,880	988,836	949,438
Merchants' Bk.	363,040	365,200	391,866	459,812
Crescent City..	162,800	165,235	256,348	223,814
Bk. of America.	154,870	157,715	1,045,081	1,011,764
Totals.......	8,175,566	8,112,711	22,751,696	22,591,021
	Increase.....$62,855		Increase.....$160,674	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	March 16.	March 9.	March 16.	March 9.
Citizens' Bank.	$3,486,321	$3,645,460	$587,806	$521,876
Canal Bank....	2,281,589	2,263,981	195,546	188,629
Louisiana.....	1,705,681	1,701,084	158,862	164,649
Louisiana St...	1,386,548	1,414,928	249,721	252,318
Mec.& Traders.	349,761	240,386	69,467	93,800
Bank of N. O..	238,615	268,239	183,276	224,164
Southern Bank	758,025	574,835		
Union Bank....	378,966	418,350	133,130	145,358
Merchants' Bk.	34,018	27,569	51,581	44,287
Crescent City..	11,925		16,389	12,297
Bk. of America	1,000	5,173	4,876	5,510
Total.......	10,632,419	10,560,005	$1,659,659	$1,653,898
	Increase.....$72,414		Decrease.....$3,239	

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
March 21. Philadelphia	Par.
March 21. Boston	Par.
March 16. New-Orleans	Par.
March 17. Mobile	Par.
March 21. Baltimore	1-10 @ 1-5
March 21. Washington	1 @ 1¼
March 18. Charleston	3½ @ 4
March 20. Richmond	5½ @ 6
March 19. Petersburgh	5¼ @ 5½
March 20. Norfolk	5½ @ 6
March 19. Augusta, Ga.	3 @ 4
March 18. Savannah	3½ @ 4
March 19. Chicago	6 @ 6½
March 18. Milwaukee	6 @ 6½
March 19. Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
March 18. St. Louis	3½ @ 4
March 17. Louisville, Ky.	⅜ @ ½
March 19. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
March 19. Cincinnati	⅜ @ ¾
March 19. Pittsburgh	1⅛ @ 1¼
March 18. Sumpter, S. C.	3½ @ 4½
March 18. Athens, Tenn.	2½ @ 3½
March 18. Bloomington, Ill.	6½ @ 7
March 18. Elizabeth City, N. C.	6 @ 7
March 20. Canada	⅛ @ ¼
March 14. Galveston, Texas	¼ @ ½
March 18. Kalamazoo	7 @ 8
March 18. Peoria, Ill.	6 @ 7

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad earned the second week of March:

From Freight	$11,260 76
From Passengers	4,529 48
From Mails, &c	536 97
Total	$16,327 21
Same week last year	11,167 47
Increase	$5,159 74

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the second week in March were:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$26,917 00	$29,370 00
Passengers	10,085 89	8,962 40
Total	$37,002 89	$38,332 40

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ⅌ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 35 bbls. Ashes; 3,314 bbls. Flour; 7,956 bushels Wheat; 15,110 bushels Corn; 810 bushels Barley; 2,786 bushels Oats; 600 bushels Malt; 940 pkgs. Provisions and 156 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 25@$5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 31¼ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—The demand has been good for desirable lots, including Middling Uplands at 12⅜c.@12½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ ℔. Sales, 4,300 bales.

COFFEE.—We have heard of sales of 300 bags Rio at 13⅝c., and 110 bags Jamaica at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔.

FISH.—All descriptions have been in slack request at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The inquiry from shippers, as well as from the regular home trade, has been restricted. The latest news from England has been regarded as somewhat discouraging to buyers. Prices, however, have not varied materially, as the principal holders have been reluctant to make any concessions to purchasers. The reported sales since our last, add up 9,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$6 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet, but steady; sales 850 bbls., at $5 40@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is quoted at $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after, as buyers are not disposed to pay asking prices. We have heard of sales of only 35,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50; Red Western, part, at $1 32½; Milwaukee Club in store and delivered, at $1 25@$1 27; Northwestern Club, $1 22; Chicago Spring, $1 20@$1 21; Red State $1 28, and White Southern on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in limited demand at former rates. Sales 21,500 bushels at 63c.@64c. for new mixed Western, from railroad dépôt and delivered; 67c.@69c. for old do. do. in store, and delivered; 59c.@60c for unsound do. do.; 64c.@68c. for damp to good yellow Southern, and 68c.@73c. for white Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 63c.@65c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in moderate request. Sales 4,500 bushels, including Canada East, at 74c.; Lake Shore, choice, at 80c., and State on p. t., ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 33½c.@34½c.; Western, at 33c.@34c.; and State, at 34½c.@35c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sales of small lots of New, were reported, at 18c.@24c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES.—The demand from the trade has been fair, and some inquiry has existed for lots wanted by out-of-town buyers, but holders of supplies in store are very firm, refusing to make any concessions; hence the current movements are restricted. Owing to the extreme dullness of the Leather trade, and the very low prices ruling for the manufactured article, the trade pay present prices for Hides with great reluctance, and are of opinion that a material reduction therein can alone restore a healthy tone to the market. The receipts have been very light during the month, but those in prospective are large and will doubtless have a tendency to lower rates. The principal sales of the week, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., were: 6,000 dry Beunos Ayres, at 21½c; 8,000 Orinoco, at 19c.; 2,000 dry Rio Grande, at 20½c.; 3,500 dry Porto Cabello, 1,300 dry Western, 700 dry Southern, 1,000 wet-salted Montevideo, 1,300 City Slaughter, and 200 Green Bermuda on p. t.

LEATHER—This week's market has been the dullest of the year, and sales have been extremely light. Prices are entirely nominal.

METALS—Continue inactive, generally at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—The reported sales include 40 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms, and 70 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 17c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Transactions in all descriptions have been limited; prices have not varied remarkably.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, sales having been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 62 for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been quiet. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 500 tcs. and bbls., at 9⅞c @10c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is inactive at former prices; sales 150 bbls., at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c @19c. for State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

Referring to the results of the Pork packing season, the Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 20th inst., remarks: "The great deficiency this year is south of the Ohio River, and this deficiency is far greater and more important than our statistics would indicate, because, in addition to the hogs packed at the regular places, in Kentucky and Tennessee a large number has been usually packed by farmers for their own use, and a considerable amount of this came to market. This season this has not been done in a large portion of Kentucky, all Tennessee, and we may add Arkansas and a portion of Missouri, so that these sections, instead of having a surplus for export as heretofore, will have to buy largely to supply their own use, thus greatly increasing the area to be supplied, and if we had to this the increased foreign demand, the wants to be supplied by the present crop are larger than for several years; indeed, looking at the facts, in this way the supply is really a very short one. The crop of Pork this season came upon a bare market and the consumption began at once, and so far the quantity taken by the Southern States has been largely in advance of other seasons. The shipment of Pork from Iowa, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, to the Eastern cities, have been large, which was induced by the high rates of exchange on New-York, in St. Louis and in Chicago, causing merchants to buy produce with the deprecated Western currency, and ship it to the East, in preference to paying 8@12 ⅌ cent. prem. for Exchange. There has been also a large quantity shipped South from the line of the Illinois Central Railway; and from this city the shipments have been largely in advance of last year, as will be seen by referring to our tables, and the stock now in this market of all articles is much less than it was at this date last year. From New-York the exports of Bacon and Lard to foreign countries, from Jan. 1 to March 16, this year and last, compare as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Bacon, ℔s	24,345,976	86,997,044
Lard, ℔s	12,901,400	3,676,000
Totals	37,247,376	12,375,744
Increase		24,871,632

Here, then, we find that nearly twenty-five millions pounds of the product of the hog, this season, has been exported from New-York since Jan 1, more than was last season, and if we add the increase in the exports for December, we find an additional increase of three million pounds. There is, however, a decrease in the foreign exports of barrel Pork from that port, equal to two million pounds, from the 1st of January, which should be deducted, leaving the net increase about twenty-six million pounds. It should be stated, in this connection, that a portion of the Bacon shipped to Liverpool this season, went by the way of Portland, but what amount we cannot now say. There is no increase in the exports from other Atlantic ports."

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales of 1,000 hhds., including Cuba at 4½c.@5¼c., and Porto Rico at 5⅛c @6¼c., with 361 boxes Havana at 5⅛c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—The home trade is quiet, but prices are firm. The old crop Seedleaf, of medium quality, is still in demand for export at moderate prices, but the supply is falling off. Sales have been made of 22 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@10c., and 416 cases Seedleaf at 4c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 17½c.@17¾c., the latter rate for E. and D., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, and rates depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10¼d.@10½d.; Corn, 9¾d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ⅌ 310 ℔s.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 35s.; Whalefoots, 35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel. Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ⅌ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 40s. ⅌ ton.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, March 22, 1861.

MEATS.

Stocks are ample, while the demand is limited. Prices exhibit no remarkable alteration. The stormy weather has retarded business materially, during the week. Many families, who usually make their purchases in this market, have been compelled to buy such supplies as they immediately required, at the most convenient stores in the vicinity of their dwellings.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 16
Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 8½
Beef, rounds, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Beef, rumps, ⅌ ℔	12	@ —
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 20
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Beef, rump steak, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 13
Beef, corned, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 13
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ ℔	7	@ 10
Mutton, legs, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 14
Mutton, shoulders, ⅌ ℔	6½	@ 9
Mutton, chops, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 14
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 9
Veal cutlets, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 20
Pork, fresh, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 12
Pork, salted, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 11½
Pork, jowls, ⅌ ℔	10	@ —
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@2 50
Soup Meats, ⅌ ℔	4	@ 7
Smoked Beef, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Bacon, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Hams, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 13
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 10½
Tongues, each	75	@ 81
Lard, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 14
Lard, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 13
Sausages, City made, ⅌ ℔	12	@ —
Tripe, ⅌ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is quiet; the current receipts are very moderate, but generally equal to the wants of buyers, and prices are essentially unchanged.

Fowls, ⅌ pair	75	@1 00
Fowls, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 16
Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 25	@2 00
Ducks, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 20
Ducks, Wild, ⅌ pair	56	@3 00
Geese, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 14
Grouse, ⅌ pair	75	@ 87
Pigeons, Wild, ⅌ doz	75	@1 18¾
Partridges, ⅌ pair	87	@1 00
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	62½	@ 87½
Rabbits, ⅌ pair	31	@ 37
Quail, ⅌ doz	1 62	@2 00
Squirrels, each	12	@ —
Venison, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12

FISH.

Most kinds are in request, and prices are quoted steady. Nearly all the dealers report a full average business, which is considered satisfactory, under the circumstances.

Blackfish, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Carp, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Catfish, ⅌ ℔	8	@ —
Codfish, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 7
Eels, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 14
Flounders, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 7
Frost Fish, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Haddock, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Halibut, ⅌ ℔	12	@ —
Mullet, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Perch, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 11
Pickerel, ⅌ ℔	12	@ —
Shad, each	25	@ 62½
Skait, ⅌ ℔	6	@ —
Striped Bass, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Black Bass, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Smelts, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
White Fish, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@2 00
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	1 00	@1 50
Clams, ⅌ 100	25	@1 00
Crabs, ⅌ doz	20	@ 25
Lobsters, ⅌ ℔	6	@ —
Scollops, ⅌ quart	25	@ —
Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ ℔	18	@ —
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔	15	@ —
Codfish, pickled, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Codfish, dry, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 6
Herring, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@ 13
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15

VEGETABLES.

Receipts of the principal varieties have been rather light during the week, but the demand has not been very active, and prices have not varied materially.

Beets, ⅌ basket	—	@ 56
Cabbage, ⅌ head	7	@ 10
Cabbage Red	9	@ 12
Carrots, ⅌ basket	56	@ —
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	15	@ 18
Celery, ⅌ bunch	9	@ 12
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	6	@ —
Onions, ⅌ half peck	20	@ 25
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 9
Parsnips, ⅌ basket	56	@ —
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	2 00	@3 00
Potatoes, ⅌ bushel	75	@1 12½
Potatoes, ⅌ half peck	14	@ 16
Potatoes, sweet, ⅌ half peck	31	@ 37
Spinach, ⅌ half peck	25	@ 31¼
Squash, each	10	@ 25
Turnips, ⅌ half peck	6	@ 9

FRUIT.

Light sales have been reported at our revised quotations:

Apples, ⅌ peck	25	@ 56
Chestnuts, ⅌ quart	12	@ 15
Citron, preserved	25	@ —
Dates, ⅌ ℔	8	@ —
Figs, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Lemons, ⅌ dozen	12	@ 31
Oranges, ⅌ dozen	12	@ 50
Raisins, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese continue in moderate request, while Eggs are in fair demand. We quote:

Butter, State, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 24
Butter, Orange County	25	@ 26
Butter, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 21
Cheese, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12½
Cheese, English dairy, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 16
Eggs nine for	13	@ —
Eggs, eighteen for	25	@ —
Honey, ⅌ ℔	12½	@ 25
Honey, ⅌ bottle	25	@ 0

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Palestine	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch 30
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 6
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 7
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 9
City of Baltim're	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 16
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Liverpool, by the steamship *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Fast mails *via* Railroad..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamboat..........3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at..........6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file caveats for $15 to $20, Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions, and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe, Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations. Fees and Annuities paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTERS, SHELVing, show case and desks. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

PERSONAL

M. BADT WILL OBLIGE BY SENDING his address to TOWVUS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SOUL-STIRRING ROMANCE

OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Every Patriot's heart will leap with joy to learn that in

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

FOR APRIL 6TH

(Ready at noon on Monday next.)

will be commenced a splendid tale of the heroism and chivalry of our patriot-fathers, entitled

STRONG STEVE,

THE BORDER RANGER,

OR,

THE REBEL AND TORY LOVERS.

A TALE OF THE OLD DOMINION.

BY GEORGE ALBANY.

Let no one in whose bosom there exists a spark of love for the country which gave him birth, fail to read this great story of the

HEROIC DAYS OF SEVENTY-SIX.

THE NATIONAL CONTROVERSY; OR, THE VOICE OF THE FATHERS ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY. By Rev. JOSEPH E. STILES, D. D. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON. 1861. This book is an able and convincing argument, is written in a Christian patriotic spirit, and should be sown broadcast over the land, in order to a glorious harvest.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A POPULAR TREATISE on Stricture and diseases of the Bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, member of the College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrews, Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. GODFREY, bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for ten three-cent stamps.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms and board in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton ferry. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN, HAVING a wife and daughter only, and a large house in a respectable locality, is desirous of getting persons of quiet, well-regulated habits—man and wife, mother and daughter, or an old gentleman, to board with them. Address M. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, one entry bedroom on second-floor to let, with board, at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.) References given and required. Apply as above. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone-front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS and a large room suitable for a gentleman and wife, with full board, can be obtained in the first class house No. 5 West 24th st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN and two young ladies—teachers preferred—can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a private family, at No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be procured with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY two families—one consisting of gentleman, lady and daughter, nine years of age; the other of a gentleman and three sisters (grown); an entire second story, furnished or unfurnished with private family, preferred; locality within four or five blocks of Packer Institute, and a genteel house and neighborhood; terms must be moderate; best of references given and returned, if desired. Address, for two days, F. & H., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN is desirous of obtaining board for himself and wife in some (mechanic's) private family; single room, in or near 6th-st.; terms must be very moderate. Address, for two days, A. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, with board, a front parlor and bed-room on the second floor, and one or two rooms on the third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, &c. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY WHO OWN A house with the modern improvements, wish to let two large handsomely furnished rooms, or two small rooms, with or without board, at No. 242 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.; no moving in May.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife; private family preferred; any family in a good location, convenient to Fulton-ferry, wishing permanent boarders, may address Box No. 353 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location near Washington Park. Terms to be moderate. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A PLEASANTLY located entire second floor, together or separate. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, board and lodging for French and music lessons; Spanish family preferred. Direction, F. H., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The large house and cottage, known as Ashland Hall, surrounded with shade trees, and possessing all the beauties of a delightful country home, will be opened for the reception of boarders the last week in April. Parties wishing for particulars before that time, will please apply at No. 127 Bleecker-st., New York. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE summer, by two families; six large bed-rooms, and three smaller ones, for servants; coach-house and stable room for four horses, will be required. Situations preferred on the Hudson and its vicinity, distant from 30 to 100 miles from New-York, where there will be no other boarders. Address, stating advantages, terms, &c., X. Y. Z., Box No. 756 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—Near Quarantine, Stapleton, Clifton, or New-Brighton ferries, for a gentleman and his wife, from May 1 until September. Address THOMAS, Box No. 1,930 New-York Post-office, stating location and terms.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT OR IN THE vicinity of Green's Farms, Conn., for two small families; rooms must be airy and pleasant; accommodation for pair horses; if possible give reference in New-York. Address Box 3,254 New-York Post office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A *fortune* is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 83 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.

For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that can never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
FLEMING & CO.

$10,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER or an active partner, the former preferred, with $10,000 or $15 000, to take an interest in a well established cash business, paying 20 to 25 per cent. profit. The goods dealt in are indispensable in every family, and the business is therefore capable of indefinite extension. No credits given beyond thirty days. It can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any capitalist, that the investment would be an exceedingly profitable one. Address, with real name, PROFITS, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS, FANCY AND HOSIERY-STORE FOR SALE—Situated in a leading thoroughfare in Brooklyn, E. D. Fixtures good, and the building leased at a low rent. Business located in the same building ten years and has a good cash custom. A cash customer (if not all cash, the balance secured) will find a bargain seldom met with. Call at, or address ELMENDORF, No. 121 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A SPECIAL or general partner, with $50,000 capital. Staple domestic dry goods commission business. Decided advantages will be given to a desirable connection—the advertiser being able to promise a good, fair profit, and willing to give security against any loss whatever. For further particulars apply to JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Counselor at law, Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD STANDing, character and address, to engage in a soliciting business of high respectability, in which, to a competent person, the commissions will be handsomely remunerative. Address ASSIDUITY, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

QUARTZ ROCK MILLS AND PORTION OF PATENT FOR SALE—Conceded at the mines the very best for reducing rocks and other hard substances to impalpable powder, with hardened shifting grinding surfaces easily changed. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

$2,000 WILL BUY A ONE-HALF INTEREST in a well-established manufacturing wholesale and retail business. Address, with real name, H. A. S., Box No. 2,960 Post-office. The business is strictly a cash one.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—This Society having been prevented from worshiping in their usual place, will hold Divine Service until further notice in the building on the northwest corner of 49th-st. and 3d-av., over Pinckney & Moulton's store, entrance in 49th st. Preaching, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, of the Trinity M. E. Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock, P. M. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

THE YOUNG MAN POWER.—A LECTURE on this subject, the first of a course to young men, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by the pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE THIRTY-SECOND ANniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, in 16th-st., near 8th-av., will occur on SUNDAY EVENING, March 24, 1861, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from R. G. PARDEE, Esq., and Rev. ROBT. LOWRY. Singing by the School. All are invited to attend.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, March 24. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives his fifth lecture on *The Sacred Relations of Life*, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*The Duties Relations and of the Neighbor.* Rev. Dr. SAWYER, of New-York City, preaches in the Morning. Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular SABBATH services in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

THE BIBLE DOCTRINE OF HELL.—GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, will speak on this subject TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Academy, Skillman-st., near Park-av., East Brooklyn. All lovers of pure Bible Truth are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, the 24th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, at 10½ o'clock. There will also be Divine service in the AFTERNOON, at 3½, and in the EVENING, at 7½.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the Sign Language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the Morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the Evening. Seats free.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This Church, (Rev. F. G. Clark, Pastor,) near the 7th-av., will be opened for public worship on SABBATH EVENING, (to-morrow,) at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev H D. GANSE, Pastor of the 23d-st., Reformed Dutch Church. No afternoon service.

"EVERLASTING DESTRUCTION FROM *the Presence of the Lord.*" (2d Thess., 1 c., 7-10 v.,) will be the subject of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3. Sermon in the Morning by the Pastor.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Preaching on PALM SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Kingship of the Messiah.* Confirmation at 3 P. M. Every evening in next week (Passion Week) reading of the History of the Last Days of the Son of Man. Free to all.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Ebbit Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the usual hour. Subject for the Evening—*Medicine for the Mind*—a sermon for young men. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will preach in the MORNING.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—THE MESSENGER of the Second Advent will preach in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy in the Events of the Present and Immediate Future.* Seats free. Strangers invited to come and hear.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, ELEVENTH STREET, between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching TO MORROW A. M., at 10½, by Rev. F G. BROWN; P. M., at 3 o'clock, by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, of the Baptist Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½, by F. G. BROWN. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Seats are free

POPULAR MISCONCEPTIONS OF UNIVERSALISM.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will repeat his lecture on this subject in the First Universalist Church, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered during the morning service.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. JACKSON, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery, EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 24th; At 3 P. M.—*Should the Government retake its property in the seceding States?* At 7½ P. M.—*Principles and Parties.* Platform free to all.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—THE FOURTH sermon of the series to the Young Men of the City, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, above Waverley-place, by Rev. Dr. STILES, of New-Haven, Conn.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of the Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Revival meetings will be continued during the coming week.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st.—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER will preach in the EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the chapel on 34th-st and Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Our Lord as a Preacher, with a word on Preaching.* Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS will preach TO-MORROW in the Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. A. D. Gillette's,) West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers and citizens generally are invited to attend.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

"THE MIRACLES OF THE BIBLE."—Rev. T. J. SAWYER D. D., will give a discourse on the above subject TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley place. Rev F. S. WILEY, Rector of Christ Church, Murray Hill, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 9th st and Avenue B.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 in the AFTERNOON. Seats free. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION meets every SUNDAY, at 10½, 3 and 7½, at No. 65 West 34th st., first door from Broadway, ground floor, Hall of the New-York Homœpathic Dispensary.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on Lord's Day (March 24,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—*Causes of Modern Infidelity.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. HENRY LYON preaches TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—28th st., near Broadway, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Subject in the forenoon—*Sabbath Schools.*

DRY GOODS.

359 LACE CURTAINS. 359

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE,
SPRING STYLES.
NOW READY.
AT
359 KELTY'S, BROADWAY. 359

359 GOLD 359

WINDOW SHADES,
HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES,
SHADE FIXTURES, &c.,
AT
359 KELTY'S, BROADWAY. 359

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS.
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also, a great variety of Buttons, Tassels, Girdles, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Belt Ribbons, Dress Linings, and a full assortment of Thread and Needle goods, Magic Ruffling, Camelia, Puffing, &c., &c. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery, at ELGER'S No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

I HAVE AN INVOICE OF THREE THOUSAND Dollars' worth of GOLD WATCHES, which I am ready to exchange in part payment for good desirable City property, not too highly incumbered. Apply to
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner 45th-st. and 6th-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, gold dust, coins, diamonds, pearls and other precious stones bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. Fine gold and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st.
A. BARNARD,
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Matinée—La Bayadere. Evening—The Toodles—The Romantic Widow.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Wife's Secret—Oliver Twist—The Hebrew Son.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Tom Noddy's Secret.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Owlet; Or, The Royal Highwayman—Mother Goose—The Adopted Child.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Gitanneli—Curiosities at all Hours.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington Correspondent telegraphs the only definite item which has for some time reached us relative to the action of the Government on the Fort Sumpter question. Intelligence has reached that city from Charleston, to the effect that a special Government messenger had arrived from Washington, and had proceeded to Fort Sumpter by permission of the authorities, accompanied by Capt. Hartstein. There is little question that his mission related to the evacuation of the fort, which there is no longer reason to doubt has been determined upon.

The new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, issued his first official paper yesterday, in the shape of a proposition for an eight million loan authorized by the Act of Congress of the 8th of February last. The stock will bear interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually, and the successful bidders must deposit the amount taken—subject to the order of the Department—on or before the 15th of April next. Stock transferable on delivery, with coupons of semi-annual interest payable to bearer affixed, will be issued at the request of successful bidders—a feature which must make the loan popular with many.

Another long list of appointments will be found in our Washington dispatches this morning—principally, however, of secondary importance. No developments are yet made relative to those for this City.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, yesterday continued and concluded his remarks in the Senate on Mr. Douglas' resolution of inquiry relative to the forts and other public property in the seceded States. This argument was in favor of the recognition of the new Confederacy, and the formation of a treaty with its Government—otherwise, in his opinion, a conflict is inevitable. He was followed by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, the new Senator from that State, who argued against the passage of Mr. Douglas' resolution, on the ground that it would be improper, in the present condition of the country, to make such information public. He had not concluded his speech when the Senate went into Executive Session. Previous to the consideration of Mr. Douglas' resolution, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, called up his resolution providing for extra pay to the Committee Clerks of the last session. The resolution met with so much opposition that it finally failed of passing, only twelve members voting in its favor.

It appears that the seizure of the supply sloop *Isabela*, off Pensacola, was made under the provisions of a proclamation issued by Gen. Bragg, which prohibits all vessels from furnishing supplies to the war vessels off that harbor under penalty of forfeiture to the Government of the Confederate States.

The action of the Missouri State Convention from day to day has presented few features calculated to impress the Secessionists with the hope that they will ever be successful in that State. The Select Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Georgia Commissioners on Thursday, made a report, in which they declare against secession, and exhort Georgia and the other seceding States to desist from the revolutionary measures commenced by them, and to unite with Missouri in an effort to restore peace and fraternal relations between all the States. A resolution was passed providing for the election of seven delegates to the Border State Convention. Yesterday the Convention closed its labors and adjourned.

The arrival of the *Arago* at this port furnishes us with European dates to March 6. The news is not of special interest. In the British House of Commons the Syrian occupation had been once more the topic of animated discussion; the opposition reiterating their attacks on the ministry with increased effect. From the continent, in the meantime, word reaches us that May will witness the withdrawal of the French army. The recent speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate, vindicating the policy of the Emperor, engrossed public attention in France to the exclusion of all other topics. The speech, which was extremely liberal in tenor, and strong in denunciation of the temporal authority of the Pope, and of the opponents of Italian unity, gave general satisfaction, and is reputed as eliciting the open applause of the Emperor. The citadel of Messina, still held by the Bourbonists under Gen. Fergola, had been formally invested by Gen. Cialdini, who had apprized the garrison that they were to be treated not as enemies in equal warfare, but as rebels and insurgents. Although the bombardment had lasted for some days, the besieged had not fulfilled their threat of firing upon the town. No new development had occurred in the Austro-Hungarian question. Denmark had received an intimation from all the great Powers that she would be required to submit the budget for the current year to the Schleswig-Holstein Chambers; Austria adding a warning that non-compliance would precipitate military measures. The question of serf-emancipation was so nearly resolved in Russia as to render the accomplishment of the reform a matter of a few days' time. At Warsaw order has been perfectly restored.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Mr. McLeod Murphy offered a resolution empowering a Committee, consisting of the Senators of the Metropolitan District, to send for persons and papers in reference to the action of the Metropolitan Police Superintendent in sending Detectives to the Southern States. The resolution was tabled, together with a motion, by the same Senator, to declare the Police Commissioners in contempt for not replying to the questions of the Senate. The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New-York was passed. In the Assembly the bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of land in the City of New-York for a Post-office site, came up for a third reading, and passed by a vote of 100 to 4. The bill enables the General Government to purchase at any point in the City. The bill appropriating $7,000 a year for five years to the People's College was debated, and after the adoption of an amendment limiting the appropriation to two years was referred to the Committee on two-thirds and three-fifths bills. A warm debate took place on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad bill.

The snow-storm of Thursday appears to have extended over the whole country, within a radius of several hundred miles. All the trains due at New-York from the East, West, North and South, have suffered about the same degree of detention on account of the great accumulation of snow. Upon Long Island, in Westchester County, along the line of the Hudson, and in New-Jersey, all travel upon the common roads has been closed, leaving the markets here comparatively bare of the usual supply of vegetables, milk and other country produce. In this City, the thoroughfares have been greatly obstructed by the accumulated snow and slosh, and to a great extent all out-door business has been interrupted. Few marine disasters have thus far been reported on our coast.

The members of Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church held another excited meeting last evening, at which a report was presented by a Committee previously appointed, to endeavor to adjust the Church difficulties, in which six members of the minority were charged with principally causing them. A resolution suspending them from membership was adopted after a heated debate.

The cross-examination of Superintendent Kennedy, in the case of Detective Williamson, was continued yesterday at the Police Head-quarters. Mr. Kennedy was questioned at length by the counsel for Mr. Williamson, who vainly endeavored to elicit information as to the names of the Detective officers dispatched to the South, and the instructions under which they acted. Although it was shown from the official record that Mr. Williamson had been engaged in nearly a hundred arrests during the past year, Mr. Kennedy denied all knowledge of him as a Detective officer up to the time of the alleged insubordination. The decision of the Commissioners in the matter has not yet been rendered.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of William Abson, convicted of poisoning his wife, who was found in a dying condition in his cell on Wednesday morning, concluded their labors yesterday. They rendered a verdict that he committed suicide by cutting the veins of his arm and neck with a small knife-blade, but were unable to determine how he came in possession of the instrument. We publish this morning a number of letters which he wrote previous to the commission of the act, and which were found torn into fragments and thrown into a bucket in his cell. They indicate a predetermination to commit suicide.

In the Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, the trial of the action against the Bank of the Commonwealth, to recover money alleged to be on deposit, which was reported in the Times of the 21st, was yesterday concluded, and the result was a verdict for plaintiff. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Ingraham rendered an opinion in a case of considerable importance, touching irregularities in the notice of proceedings to open or repair streets. In the Oyer and Terminer, the Reuter murder trial was continued and still on. In the General Sessions, there were only four trials, and these were of minor importance. In two of them the prisoners were acquitted, the charges being larceny and bigamy.

The Stock Market closed ½ per cent. higher on the Share list yesterday, firm. State bonds in demand. Federal Stocks steady. Exchange on London rose to 107½ per cent., firm.

The transactions in Cotton were rather extensive, and the market was decidedly firmer. Breadstuffs were quiet, as shippers were disposed to buy freely at prevailing rates, in view of the somewhat discouraging news by the *Arago*. Sugars and Whisky were in fair demand. Fish, Metals, Candles, Dyewoods, Hemp, Hops, Naval Stores, Oils, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone were inactive. A very moderate inquiry existed for Provisions, Rice, Hay, Tallow, Tobacco, Coffee and Molasses. The changes in other branches of business were not important.

An Extra Session of Congress.

It is not easy to see how we are to avoid the necessity of an Extra Session of Congress. Critical and extraordinary as the condition of the country is, the President is without power to take any effectual step towards its relief. He can adopt no fixed and decisive policy towards the seceding States, because no laws give him authority to carry it into effect. He cannot enforce the laws, because no power has been put at his command for that purpose. He cannot close the ports which refuse to pay Federal duties, nor has he authority to enforce payment except through the local authorities.

These, moreover, are among the least of the difficulties which embarrass the action of the Government. New loans are called for,—but there is no prospect of revenue to render them safe. The seceded States invite imports under the Tariff of 1857,—at least ten per cent. lower than that which the Federal Government has just adopted. As a matter of course, foreign trade will seek Southern ports,—until the Government has authority to arrest this commerce,—and this it cannot have without further legislation. The new tariff is thus almost certain to drive commerce from our own ports, and our revenue must suffer in proportion.

The recent tariff was enacted under most extraordinary circumstances. It was brought forward, and earnestly pressed at the first session of the last Congress, and at a period of remarkable prosperity in every branch of industry. At no previous time in the history of the country had the manufacturing interest been so successful as from 1850 to 1860. The population of the manufacturing States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania had increased in this decade 1,144,645 against 1,060,346 from 1840 to 1850. The New-England States never made more money than in the past ten years. Their great manufacturing districts never gained so rapidly in population. The same may be said of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The anthracite coal trade of that State had increased from 3,200,000 tons in 1850 to over 8,000,000 tons in 1860, or at the rate of nearly 200 per cent.

There was some depression in the iron trade, but this was the natural result of the almost entire stop put to the construction of railroads, which reduced foreign importations in many varieties to merely nominal amounts. But the depression of a particular branch of industry is no evidence of a need of legislative protection. There never was an interest so entirely protected, yet so thoroughly depressed for years as navigation, involving a heavy loss to almost any one who was unlucky enough to own a ship. The same has been the case with many branches of industry which get no protection whatever, such as the manufacture of boots, shoes and hats. We believe that it is the sober conviction of a majority of iron-masters in the United States, that a high rate of duty would injure rather than help them in the long run. It could not be otherwise. We have hundreds of sites at which enough iron might be made for the whole consumption of the country. Nothing would be so fatal as to give an extraordinary stimulus which would lead to the erection of numerous works when the market is fully stocked with the products of those already in operation.

No such depression existed in the manufacturing interest as to call for an extraordinary increase of duties. It was a *snap* judgment in favor of a comparatively small knot of interested manufacturers. The country at large did not desire it. We never made such progress in population, wealth, and amount of production as from 1850 to 1860. No further duty on the great mass of importations was needed for protection, and none for revenue, unless we reduced the free list, and taxed more heavily articles we must have and cannot produce.

As a political blunder the measure was without a parallel. But this was not the act of Mr. Lincoln's Administration;—indeed, it was passed against his declared opinions and wishes. What the country wants of the President is that he should act simply in reference to the crisis in which he finds himself placed. The very Congress which saddled him with this blunder, refused to give him any authority for meeting the extraordinary emergency that had already arisen. Had the bill been complete in itself, had it contained provision for its own enforcement, it could never have passed. Congress was not prepared to take any such step, and refused to adopt any measure looking to the enforcement of the law in the seceding States. To say that under such circumstances its action should have the slightest influence on the policy of the Administration would be an absurdity upon which even the warmest friend of the present Tariff would scarcely venture.

In the present emergency we must address ourselves to our *political* condition, which is our great emergency. We must be free to meet every phase that may present itself. We cannot afford to lose the sympathy of England or France. We cannot afford to alienate any of our people still well affected towards the Government. We cannot afford to sit still doing nothing. We therefore hope a session of Congress will be called, if only to remit us to the Tariff of 1857, under which the seceding States are acting. This would at least produce temporary uniformity, so important both to merchant and manufacturer.

But Congress should go further. It must adopt some measures which will enable it to act in regard to secession. At present, the action of our Government contrasts most unfavorably with the energy and freedom of action displayed at Montgomery. The Government installed there acts with a view to its own interests and convictions alone. Let us show it that while we desire peace, this is a game that two can play at. We can at once shut up every Southern port, destroy its commerce and bring utter ruin upon the Confederate States. We should injure our trade somewhat, but not more, perhaps, than by our present inaction, which every one sees may have to terminate in some decisive step, of the character indicated. Let us begin to have some kind of a policy. The country cannot wait till the end of next December. There is no knowing where we may drift before that time. We may not have to exert force, but a nation that cannot do so, whenever its vital interests are assailed, inspires only contempt. We cannot place ourselves in such a category.

Prince Napoleon's Speech.

We have seen of late months far too many bold political *coups de main*, both at home and abroad, to be readily startled; and have read too much recent and vigorous oratory to easily experience a decided sensation; but it must be admitted that the late speech of Prince Napoleon, before the French Senate, strikes us as gifted with piquancy of unusual savor. We are so accustomed to verbal right-and-left striking and sharp hitting, in our own national councils, that such sparring appears doubly lively when it comes from a Prince of the Empire—a semi and family official organ of Louis Napoleon himself—and cannot avoid, if we would, applauding his vigorous defence of the latter.

It was after what he justly termed "a violent and impassioned debate," and a stormy speech by the Marquis de Laroche Jacquelin, that Prince Napoleon began in energetic language and unheeding all interruptions, by declaring that there were outrages which conferred honor on those injured by them, and that he should leave the defence of Victor Emanuel, attacked by his opponent, to the patriots of France and of Italy, and to the two hundred thousand soldiers, with their illustrious leaders, the Emperor at their head, who had made the glorious campaign of Italy, and that they would defend Victor Emanuel from the insults leveled at him. Accusations of political senility, leveled at de Laroche Jacquelin, a revival of the old boast that Louis Napoleon is a *parvenu* among sovereigns, and a bold assertion that the Emperor's late expression of sympathy for the King of Naples was only a *haute convenance*—a refined and diplomatic expression of mere politeness, came in paragraphic prompt succession, so that in the very beginning the Senators seem to have been treated to the subjects of several speeches in one. A bold appeal to history, an unscrupulous shot at the mutual treachery of the Bourbons, and a eulogy on the family unity of the Napoleons, formed a prelude to remarks on the English alliance, which, it was asserted, was one with the whole English people, and not with any aristocratic portion of it. Then came the strong accusations that Laroche Jacquelin—or rather his party—desired war with England, wished for an alliance with the Pope, whose policy France disavows, and whom, it was almost said, she directly opposes, and sought to establish ties with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, our ancient enemy of Magenta and Solferino.

From this point we find the Prince passing in vivid review the policy of France since the glorious campaign of 1859 to the present day. The mystical "non-intervention policy" of the Emperor is promised as the future formative influence of Italian unity, and as the means which is to save the Papacy in spite of the Pope himself. The popularity of the war in France and the treaty of Villa Franca are of course carefully revived. The bad faith of Austria towards the Hungarians, in violation of the treaty, and the questions of Modena, Parma, and the annexation of Savoy, are all reviewed with Imperial plausibility, but in a vigorous, *brusque* manner, rather new in Imperial defences, as though the Emperor had resolved that he should be defended in the popular manner.

It is in the defence of the Emperor's present policy as regards the Pope, that this speech is found most indicative and most interesting. The complications with the King of Naples, the earlier Napoleonic policy and the relation of these to the present, are confirmed by copious citations from State documents of importance. The falseness of the Neapolitan Bourbons and the necessity of Piedmontese intervention are well established, and the attacks which have been directed at the political conduct of Northern Italy as opposed to that of the South, are opposed with great ingenuity and apparent candor. The delicate relations of Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi are handled with freedom, after which we have the analysis of the advantages to accrue to France from the unity and freedom of Italy. The Metternichian expression of "the geographical unity of Italy," is fiercely attacked, and that of Austria, in its present tottering condition, sarcastically exposed. The folly of armed intervention in the affairs of Italy, and the question of the abdication of the feudal power, of course, receive due atttention in this extraordinary avowal of Imperial policy. A nice little retreat within the walls of Rome, and a revenue derived from "Catholicity," are commended as suitable to the Holy Father, who is, *au reste*, to retain all his spiritual power. Rome would then be "like Washington—that Federal city which has so long been an object of respect to the American Union."

We begin at this point to suspect the Prince of delicate sub-satire, which increases as we find him painting the future glory and prosperity of the poor Pope. With this, or with a small squabble with the unfortunate Laroche Jacquelin peacefully settled, the speech concludes. Was it written by the Emperor? Authority says no—that on the next day the Emperor congratulated, thanked his relative for it, as if it were all new to him. Who knows? Of one thing, at least, we are certain, that it is in the length and the breadth and the fullness, the completest *exposé* of the Napoleonic foreign policy ever vouchsafed to Europe.

Secession Designs.

The following paragraph appears in a telegraphic dispatch from Montgomery to the *Tribune*:

> "The Government of the Confederacy intends to send Ambassadors *to the Democratic Conventions of all the Free States* except those of New-England. The authority of the old hulk of the Union will be disregarded. Herschel V. Johnson and John Slidell will probably be sent as Ambassadors to New-York to treat with Peter Cagger and Dean Richmond. You may expect soon to see some original and startling diplomatic movements."

This is a new step in the secession movement. The new Confederacy proposes to treat with the Democratic Party of the Free States. For what purpose? Do they seek an alliance with it against the Union? Have they been encouraged by the leaders of the Northern Democracy thus openly to solicit their aid and coöperation in the work of overthrowing the Constitution?

For some years past the slaveholding interest has been seeking to engraft upon the Federal Constitution a distinct recognition of *slave property*. It has tried it through Congress and through the Supreme Court;—it has sought it by argument, by remonstrances and by threats;—and at the outset of the secession movement, such a recognition was demanded as the only thing which could possibly preserve the Union.

All these attempts proved unavailing. The people resolutely resisted this steady and desperate attempt to nationalize slavery. Even the Democratic party was rent asunder by having this issue forced upon it. And the only wing of the Democracy which had any considerable support at the North in November last was the one which repudiated this demand, and refused any such recognition.

The Gulf States have seceded on this issue, and have framed a Constitution *in which this recognition is embodied*. And they are about to send a mission to the Democrats of the North, to offer *this* Constitution instead of the one which our Fathers framed. They propose to restore the Union, provided it can be done on that basis. And we shall probably see the Democratic Party in the North taking ground *in favor* of that proposition, as the only means of reconstructing the Union. Events are tending in that direction. The Democratic journals are very generally demanding the recognition of the Southern Confederacy,—and their next step will be to demand their return upon their own terms, and with a Constitution made to suit themselves.

When this issue is fairly made up, we shall see in what spirit it will be met by the people of the United States.

State of Affairs in South Carolina.—We find the following in the Charleston *Courier*:

> "We beg leave again to assure the New-York Times that the letter of 'Judge Robert Lyons,' of Abbeville, is entirely false, and that there have been no forced loans in South Carolina. Will the Times make this statement, on the authority of the Charleston *Courier*, and in justice to its many readers, who have been misinformed?"

It gives us great pleasure to comply with this request, although we have once or twice already published the denials made by Southern papers of the authenticity of the letter referred to. At the same time we feel bound to say that these denials are not with us entirely conclusive. The letter in question was copied by us from a Texas newspaper, which gave it as genuine, and simply as a matter of news, and not with the slightest intention of damaging South Carolina or the secession movement. It was a private business letter, and bore every mark of being genuine. The Charleston *Mercury*, in its usual coarse and reckless style, denounced it as a *Northern* fabrication, and accused the Times of having forged it. As this was done with full knowledge of the fact that we copied it from a *Texas* paper, the *Mercury* was simply inventing an accusation which it knew to be false.

It is quite possible the name of the place from which the letter was dated may have been changed,—and that other precautions may have been taken to prevent the writer of the letter from being punished for its publication. And it is possible, also, that it is a fabrication,—though we think it quite as likely that Charleston editors may be ignorant of the existence of a certain individual in another part of the State, as that a *Texas* newspaper should forge a letter like this and do it so well.

The Charleston *Courier* says that "there have been no forced loans in South Carolina." In a technical sense this may be true. But in spite of it, we have very reliable evidence of the fact that many persons in South Carolina have been constrained, if not indeed compelled, to take some of the State Bonds issued since the secession movement began. If it were proper to do so, we think we could give the *names* of business men who have assigned as a reason for not remitting to their Northern creditors, this fact that their money had been taken against their will in exchange for Bonds. It will be borne in mind that one of the first acts of the Convention was to order an inquiry into the business of the Banks. What was the object of this extraordinary movement, if not to make such use of the knowledge thus acquired?

We have not the slightest disposition to misrepresent the state of things in South Carolina. But the public journals of that State must excuse us for believing that they do not publish *everything* that marks the progress of this secession movement.

A Political Personality.—The Editor of the *Tribune*, in the course of an article on Mr. Marsh's appointment, says that "the Times, Mr. Marsh's other eulogist, has repeatedly argued, within the last two years, that the Republican Party was a blunder, and ought to surrender its distinctive principle or abandon its organization."

The Editor of the Times has been in Europe for a very considerable portion of the period referred to,—and cannot positively say that nothing of the kind has ever appeared in its columns,—though he does not believe the *Tribune's* statement to be warranted by the facts. He can say, however, that *he* has never held any such opinion, nor made any such argument, nor given any such advice. He has been connected with the Republican Party from its commencement, and has at all times taken a more or less active part in setting forth and advocating its principles, and in aiding the election of its candidates. He took part in the Saratoga Convention which laid the basis for this new party,—in the Auburn Convention, where it was first organized,—was elected to office as one of its candidates,—wrote the address adopted at its first National Convention,—did everything in his power to promote the election of its candidates in its first Presidential campaign,—has never since voted for any but Republican candidates where political principles were in the least involved, and advocated personally, and through the Times, the election of the present Republican Administration. If this looks like denouncing the Republican Party as a blunder, or advocating either the "surrender of its distinctive principle," or the "abandonment of its organization," then the *Tribune's* charge may have some color of truth.

Even if what the *Tribune* says of the Times were true, it would not in the least invalidate its testimony to the Republicanism of Mr. Marsh, which is the point involved. We happen to know that Mr. Marsh took the stump in Vermont, in support of Mr. Fremont, and that he has never been anything but a Republican since the party was organized. The *Tribune* did not know it, and assumed the contrary. We are content to let the wisdom of his appointment be vindicated by the result.

A not very Civil War.—The newspapers are discussing with a good deal of warmth the question whether the *Tribune's* Charleston correspondence is *written* at Charleston, or only dated there. The *Tribune* meets the various attempts that are made to impugn the authenticity of these letters with a good deal of ingenuity. But it has never yet ventured to make the direct *assertion* that they are written in Charleston, or that they come with the post-mark of that city upon them. This discreet abstinence in itself looks a little suspicious, and is scarcely offset by the ridiculous pretension that three of its "staff" are stationed at Charleston, or by the adroit defence of some of the suspicious features of the correspondence itself.

Once in a while, moreover, the *Tribune* trips itself up in this sleight-of-hand argumentation. A Western paper mentioned the fact that the *Tribune's* correspondent reported in detail the visit of Jefferson Davis to Charleston, when, in point of fact, he had not been there at all. To this the *Tribune* replied:

> "In reply to this daring, and, on the whole, rather splendid assault upon us, it is perhaps enough to say that *no account whatever*, either detailed or general, long or short, supposititious or positive, *of any arrival of Mr. Jeff. Davis at Charleston, has ever appeared in our columns*. Two of our correspondents there announced that his arrival was *expected*; but on the appointed day both of them duly and explicitly reported that he had not arrived, but that another person had come in his place."

How well-founded this defence is, appears from the following:

> *From the New-York Tribune, Jan. 28.*
>
> FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
>
> Charleston, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.
>
> Henceforth a Southern Confederacy is to be the ruling idea. The action of South Carolina, so far as it can be controlled, will be shaped accordingly *Jefferson Davis, who arrived here this morning*, came to enforce this idea and a modified policy. *He was immediately called upon by Gov. Pickens, several of his counselors, and a number of the more distinguished actors in the drama of Rebellion.* He urged the importance of cultivating a good understanding with Major Anderson, and insisted that there ought to be no collision by an attack on Fort Sumpter, &c., &c.

The Buffalo *Commercial*, remarking on this point, says:

> "The *Tribune* certainly cannot get away from this one instance of humbug. But it is only fair that we should add that we have personal knowledge that in December last the *Tribune* had a correspondent at Charleston, a gentleman well known to the Editorial fraternity of the State."

That is perfectly true;—but it is also within our "personal knowledge" that the gentleman in question left Charleston and returned North at least six or eight weeks since, and that he continued to write letters which were published in the *Tribune*, dated at Charleston long after he had reached New-York. Whether he still continues to write them or not we cannot say.

Now and Then.—In the course of some remarks in this paper, yesterday, in regard to an extra session of Congress, we embraced among the causes likely to embarrass the action of the body, the fact that the representation, because several of the States have yet to elect members to the Thirty-seventh Congress, would be far from perfect. Such, however, is not the case. When, in 1841, the newly inaugurated administration of Gen. Harrison found itself so surrounded with financial difficulties, arising from the expiring tariff of 1832, as to require the aid of a special session, the proclamation appeared on the 17th of March, convoking the meeting for May 31. With the exception of Mississippi, all the States which had not yet chosen representatives, held special elections, so that when Congress assembled, the usual numbers, bating those from the State named, were in attendance. In those days there was no telegraph to expedite the Presidential summons; hence the prolonged interval between the call and the meeting. Now there would be no difficulty in completing the elections and organizing the House within a fortnight; and if, as events appear to intimate, a special meeting shall be required, it may be had in time for even the most sudden emergency.

Secession and the Supply.—The storeship *Supply*, with provisions for Fort Pickens, has fallen, we are told, into the hands of the adversary. An unsatisfactory dispatch says she was seized at Pensacola, with what circumstances or with what display of force we are not informed. The fact justly occasions surprise. Not because the Secessionists have added this particular form of theft to the varieties they have almost exhausted elsewhere, but that the theft should have been possible in case of a vessel provided with the ordinary means of defence, and we may reasonably presume, further protected by the guns of Fort Pickens. It is, of course, possible that the capture could not have been avoided or defeated by any displays of courage or precaution; but so long as we continue to tread among the treasonable traps and pitfalls left us as a legacy by the late Administration, we cannot proceed too guardedly, or look into the causes of such misadventures as the present too curiously.

The good news from Arkansas, that secession had been voted down in its Convention, is considerably dashed by later intelligence that a secession ordinance has been adopted—with a provision, however, for its submission to a vote of the people.—*Albany Atlas.*

☞ That "provision" will save the State. If each of the Conventions in the States that have seceded had submitted their action to the popular vote, the Southern Confederacy would have had two or three less members than it has at present. The people *will* have something to say on this subject in *every* State, sooner or later.

☞ The Albany *Argus* says it does not envy the new Ministers whom the Administration is sending abroad, because they will "represent a Confederation broken by folly and fanaticism." They will have the advantage, however, of their predecessors, since they will represent the Administration which is to restore the Union, instead of the one which destroyed it.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Children's Exhibition.—The Indian Chiefs will repeat their entertaining and instructive exhibition, for ladies and children, this afternoon, at the Cooper Institute, commencing at 3 o'clock. The novelty and interest of the entertainment, and the worthy charity to which the proceeds are to be applied, should secure a full attendance. Children are admitted at a very trifling charge.

Mr. Dix's Lectures.—Mr. Dix will give the second of his course of lectures on "South America," on Monday evening, before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall. These lectures convey much practical and valuable information, and the facts are related in a pleasing and attractive style. Few can afford to miss them.

Preaching to the Young Men of the Fourth Ward.—There will be preaching at Orville Gardner's Fourth Ward Reading Room, No. 26 New-Bowery, at 7½ o'clock Sunday evening, by Rev. C. L. Brace, whose subject will be, "Training for the Great Contest of Life."

Sermons to Young Men.—Rev. Dr. Stiles, of New-Haven, is to preach the sermon before the young men on Sunday evening at the Mercer-street Church.

"Dr. Halsted, of the Northampton Water-Cure, has for several years past met with remarkable success in his treatment of the various forms of disease, particularly nervous and spinal complaints."—*Hartford Times.*

Shirts made to order,
AND WARRANTED TO FIT,
At the Shirt and Collar dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIT, Agents.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.
A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear, now on hand and for sale by I. U. SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.
Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

1861. Genin. 1861.
GRAND OPENING OF SPRING STYLES.
Gentlemen's Dress Silk Hats.
Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Challenges Comparison, as well for its unparalleled success as for its cleanliness and durability. Also, new appliances for varicocele and enlarged veins, universally approved. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hunt & Dusenbury, Successors to Leary & Co., invite the attention of gentlemen to the superior style and quality of their Dress Hats, manufactured by them at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 189, March 22, 1861.
60, 22, 9, 70, 68, 20, 19, 5, 67, 75, 42, 4.
Class No. 190, March 22, 1861.
39, 67, 9, 55, 65, 21, 14, 10, 70, 37, 44, 54, 66.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 22, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT FIRE IN LYNCHBURGH, VA.
BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
Richmond, Va., March 14, 1861.
MESSRS. A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN,
New-York.
Dear Sir: One of the most destructive fires ever known to have occurred in Lynchburgh, Va., took place on the night of the 12th inst., in which our Banking House was burned. Our books and valuables were secured in the Safe (a No. 6 folding-door) bought of you in June last. Of this we were telegraphed yesterday morning. To-day we received the inclosed dispatch, much to our relief, which will doubtless be gratifying to you. Very truly yours,
WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
TELEGRAM.
Lynchburgh, Va., March 14, 1861.
To WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO., Richmond
"*Safe just opened; all right. No damage.*"
PETERS, WILLIAMS & CO.
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
of the above description, constantly on hand and for sale by A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner Worth-st., N. Y.

THE BRITANNIA.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,)
All the Agents have it.
PRICE THREE CENTS.
CONTAINS ALL THE BRITISH NEWS:
THE YELVERTON CASE AND VERDICT, INTENSELY INTERESTING.
MR. GREELEY ON THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION,
The St. George's Society—Great Storm in England—Dreadful Shipwreck on the South Coast—Tale of a Tunnel at Sheffield and Verdict—Important Parliamentary Debate—Case of Mr. Turnbull—Threatened Schism in the Church—Church-Rate Repeal—The Great Exhibition of 1862—Austria in Chancery—Meetings for Reform, etc. etc. OFFICE, No. 201 William-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.
BROOKS BROTHERS
Have just opened a great
Variety of Choice Goods for
SPRING,
Which they will be very glad
To show their Customers
And the Public.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
And corner of Catherine and Cherry sts.,
New-York.

NEW-YORK
KANSAS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.

Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Bundles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Liverpool, per United States steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

A GALAXY OF STATESMEN.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIX
SPLENDID PORTRAITS.

UNITED STATES SENATE IN 1850.

DANIEL WEBSTER
DELIVERING
HIS GREAT SPEECH.

The magnificent engraving, representing that thrilling and sublime scene in the United States Senate—WEBSTER DELIVERING HIS GREAT 7TH OF MARCH SPEECH—has been put down in price from Three Dollars to ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

This extraordinary reduction has been made during the present national crisis, with the view of bringing this splendid Union Picture within the reach of every home. No picture equal to it in size has ever before been sold for less than from $5 to $10, and the first copies of the work, no better than the present ones, (as we are now printing them from renewed plates,) sold rapidly at $10 per copy. It is 30x36 inches in size.

The godlike Webster, on an occasion when the whole nation, agitated, was waiting to hear him, standing in the midst of his compeers, with Fillmore in the chair with Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Bell, Davis, Cobb, Stephens, Seward, Cass, Douglas, and a whole galaxy of the chosen statesmen of the day, earnestly listening to every word that fell from his lips, this was indeed a sublime scene, and one which the artist has here daguerreotyped with a perfection almost incredible. It is a full representation of the Senate Chamber, with a correct portrait of each Senator in his seat, with portraits, also, of a large number of distinguished guests who were present on the floor of the Senate, embracing the following-named most noted men of the nation, each drawn from a daguerreotype taken especially for the purpose.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Mass.
Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Mass.
Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, Mo.
Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, Ala.
Hon. E. RISLEY, N. Y.
Hon. H. H. SIBLEY, Min.
Hon. H. A. HARALSON, Geo.
Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Ky.
Hon. JOHN B. THOMPSON, Ky.
Hon. CHESTER BUTLER, Penn.
Hon. L. L. LEVIN, Penn.
Hon. H. D. GOULD, N. Y.
Hon. G. N. FITCH, Ind.
Hon. A. F. OWEN, Ga.
Hon. JOHN McLEAN, Ohio.
Hon. P. H. SYLVESTER, N. Y.
Hon. A. C. DODGE, Iowa.
Hon. J. P. PHŒNIX, N. Y.
Hon. A. FELCH, Mich.
Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Ill.
Hon. J. P. WALKER, Wis.
Hon. C. S. MOOREHEAD, Ky.
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Ky.
Hon. J. M. H. BEALE, Va.
Hon. HENRY DODGE, Wis.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE, La.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, N. Y.
Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, Va.
Hon. J. D. BRIGHT, Ind.
Hon. J. CLEMENS, Ala.
Hon. A. P. BUTLER, S. C.
Hon. M. NORRIS, Jr., N. H.
Hon. H. L. TURNEY, Tenn.
Hon. T. G. PRATT, Md.
Hon. S. BORLAND, Ark.
Hon. D. L. YULEE, Fla.
Hon. W. R. SEBASTIAN, Ark.
Hon. J. W. BRADBURY, Me.
Hon. JEFF. DAVIS, Miss.
Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, S. C.
Hon. JAS. WHITCOMB, Ind.
Hon. THOMAS J. RUSK, Texas.
Hon. LEWIS CASS, Mich.
Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, Mo.
Hon. H. HAMLIN, Me.
Hon. S. W. DOWNS, La.
Hon. J. M. MASON, Va.
Hon. WM. R. KING, Ala.
Hon. H. S. FOOTE, Miss.
Hon. D. R. ATCHISON, Mo.
Hon. D. STURGEON, Pa.
Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, N. Y.
Hon. T. L. HARRIS, Ill.
Hon. A. JOHNSON, Tenn.
Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, Ohio.
Hon. F. P. STANTON, Tenn.
Hon. A. EWING, Tenn.
Hon. SAMUEL CALVIN, Pa.
Hon. JOHN FREEDLY, Pa.
Hon. JOSEPH LANE, Oregon.
Hon. RICHARD K. MEADE, Va.
Hon. L. BURROWS, N. Y.
Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, Pa.
Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN, N. C.
Hon. WM H. SEWARD, N. Y.
Hon. H. D. MOORE, Pa.
Hon. JAS. L. ORR, S. C.
Hon. A. W. BUEL, Mich.
Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Ga.
Hon. A. G. BROWN, Miss.
Hon. A. M. SCHERMERHORN, N. Y.
Hon. J. L. JOHNSON, Ky.
Hon. ROBT. L. ROSE, N. Y.
Hon. ASHBURY DICKENS, Sec'y.
Hon. ROBT. M. McLANE, Md.
Hon. W. A. GORMAN, Ind.
Hon. HOWELL COBB, Ga.
Hon. ROBT. TOOMBS, Ga.
Hon. JAMES COOPER, Penn.
Hon. JOHN P. HALE, N. H.
Hon. J. WALES, Del.
Hon. R. SPRUANCE, Del.
Hon. J. R UNDERWOOD, Ky.
Hon. HENRY CLAY, Ky.
Hon. WM C. DAWSON, Geo.
Hon. JNO. McPHERSON BERRIEN, Geo.
Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, N. J.
Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, N. C.
Hon. WM. UPHAM, Vt.
Hon. J. W. MILLER, N. J.
Hon. JAS. A. PEARCE, Md.
Hon. SAM. HOUSTON, Texas.
Hon. S. P. CAASE, Ohio.
Hon. JAS. SHIELDS, Ill.
Hon. R. S. BALDWIN, Conn.
Hon. JOHN H. CLARK, R. I.
Hon. T. CORWIN, Ohio.
Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Mass.
Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE, N. Y.
Hon. S. S. PHELPS, Vt.
Hon. JACKSON MORTON, Fla.
Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, Ct.
Hon. GEO. W. JONES, Iowa.
Hon. JOHN BELL, Tenn.
Hon. A. C. GREENE, R. I.
Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Ill.

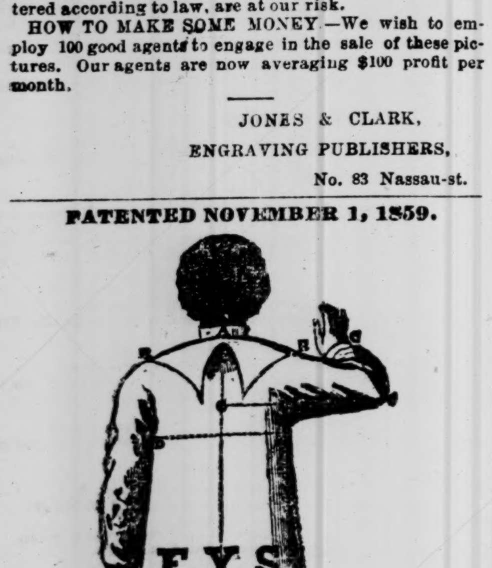
Every engraving is accompanied with an outline key, pointing out by numbers the location of each person represented.

Inclose one dollar and eight red stamps to our address, and you will receive the picture by return of mail, carefully rolled in a tube and postage paid. Send a club of four, and we will send one copy extra, making five pictures for five dollars. All money in letters, registered according to law, are at our risk.

HOW TO MAKE SOME MONEY.—We wish to employ 100 good agents to engage in the sale of these pictures. Our agents are now averaging $100 profit per month.

JONES & CLARK,
ENGRAVING PUBLISHERS,
No. 83 Nassau-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PANIC—PANIC.—MUST BE SOLD, 10,000 BOTtles of Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated Venetian Liniment. This great remedy for pains and aches stands foremost among the liniments of the day. Try it; 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT OF NEW-JERSEY, successfully tested eleven years for roofs, vessels, barns, out-buildings, fences, &c. For sale at depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane, New-York.
W. W. BETTS, Agent.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day:
I.
TRUMPS.
A Novel.
BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.
Author of "The Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," "Nile Notes of a Howadji," "The Howadji in Syria" and "Lotus-Eating."
Illustrated by HOPPIN.
Over 500 pages, Large 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.
II.
THE ORDEAL OF FREE LABOR
IN THE
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
BY WM. G. SEWELL.
12mo, Muslin, $1.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS—From the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., D. C. L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." New edition. 2 vols., 8vo, Muslin, $4; Sheep, $4 50; Half Calf, $6.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY. By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, Authors of "The Queens of Society." With Illustrations from Drawings by H. Browne and James Godwin. Engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Large 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOKS. Square 4to, about 300 pages each, beautifully printed on tinted paper, embellished with many Engravings, bound in Muslin gilt, 75 cents per Volume; or, the Series complete in neat case—Price, $3 00.

THE CHILDREN'S BIBLE PICTURE-BOOK. Illustrated by Eighty Engravings, from Designs by STEINLE, OVERBECK, VEIT, SCHNORR, &c.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE BOOK. Containing One Hundred and Sixty Fables. With Sixty Illustrations by HARRISON WEIR.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS. Illustrated with Sixty-one Engravings by W. HARVEY.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK OF QUADRUPEDS and other Mammalia. Illustrated with Sixty-one Engravings by W. HARVEY.

ONE OF THEM. By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Dodd Family," &c., &c. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

COINS, MEDALS AND SEALS, Ancient and Modern. Illustrated and described. With a sketch of the History of Coins and Coinage, Instructions for Young Collectors, Tables of Comparative Rarity, Price-lists of English and American Coins, Medals, and Tokens, &c., &c. Edited by W. C. PRIME, Author of "Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia" "Tent Life in the Holy Land," &c., &c., &c. 8vo. Muslin, $2 50; Muslin, gilt edges, $3; Half Calf, $3 50.

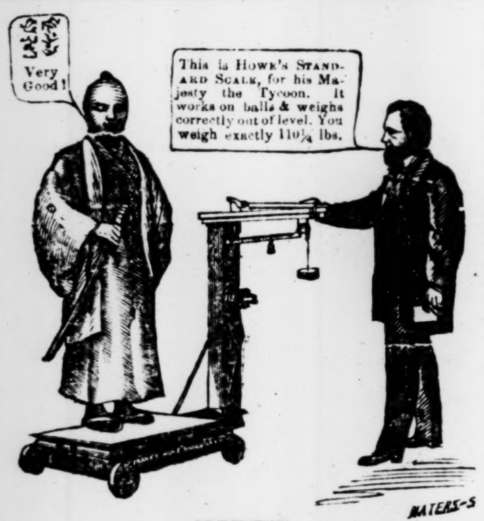
ATKINSON'S AMOOR REGIONS. Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. With Adventures among the Mountain Kirghis; and the Manjours, Manyargs, Toungouz, Touzemtz, Goldi and Gelyaks; the Hunting and Pastoral Tribes. By THOMAS WITLAM ATKINSON, F. G. S., F. R. G. S. Map and Wood-cuts. 8 vo., Muslin, $2 50; Half Calf, $3 50.

THE LAKE REGIONS OF CENTRAL AFRICA. A Picture of Exploration. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Capt. H. M. I. Indian Army; Fellow and Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society. With Maps and Engravings on Wood. 8 vo., Muslin, $3. (Uniform with Barth and Livingstone.)

THE STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA: Their Geography, Topography, Climate, Population, Resources, Productions, Commerce, Political Organization, Aborigines, &c., &c. Comprising Chapters on Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Belize, the Bay Islands, the Mosquito Shore, and the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway. By E. G. SQUIER, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America. With numerous Original Maps and Illustrations. A New and Enlarged Edition. 8vo, Muslin, $3.

NICARAGUA: Its People, Scenery, Monuments, Resources, Conditions and Proposed Canal. With 100 Maps and Illustrations. By E. G. SQUIER, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America. A Revised Edition. Maps and Illustrations. 8vo., Muslin, $3.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the money.


Very Good!
This is Howe's Standard Scale, for his Majesty the Tycoon. It works on balls & weighs correctly out of level. You weigh exactly 110¼ lbs.

HOWE'S
STANDARD SCALES.

Not "THE SAME AS FAIRBANKS," although they did take the "FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS" IN COMPETITION WITH AND OVER THE FAIRBANKS SCALES, in their own State of Vermont, in 1857 and 1858, while in 1859 and 1860 the Howe's Scales were exhibited at the same Fairs in Vermont WITHOUT COMPETITION.

The public are invited to examine references and a large Stock of Scales.

A number of Second-Hand Scales, *of other makers*, taken in part pay for Howe's, for sale cheap. Also, Twenty Second-Hand Safes, of other makers, taken in part-pay for Lillies', for sale cheap.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, first Block below Astor House.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
Universally recognized as the BEST CIDER in New-York. For sale by the sole Agent,
MARTIN H. ROBERTS,
No. 103 Pearl-st.

Also, Wm. H. Denning's Pure Cider Vinegar; very choice Newtown Pippin Apples, and a select stock of fine wines, teas and groceries, at low rates, in packages to suit families and the trade.

TAKE HOME WITH YOU
THIS WEEK'S
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
In its 64 columns, it contains
SOMETHING FOR ALL.

Besides a double-page sheet, Map of the World, which is given along with it. Price, both together, 4 cents. Sold by all news-agents.

NOW READY, HANDSOMELY BOUND:
THE FIRST VOLUME
OF
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
CONTENTS:

20 Popular Lectures.
20 Biographical Sketches.
48 Pages of New Music.
36 Novels and Tales.
50 Poems and Songs.
20 Popular Essays and Sketches.
160 Household Recipes.
125 Workshop Recipes.
25 Lessons in French.
25 Lessons in German.
60 Chess Problems and Enigmas.
65 Columns of History and Travel.
50 Columns of Science and Art.
20 Columns of Literary Miscellany.
50 Columns of Juvenile Department.
30 Columns of Wit and Humor.
15 Columns of Gardening and Horticulture.
35 Columns of Answers to Correspondents.
22 Columns of New Inventions and Mechanics.
20 Columns of Interesting Items.
20 Columns of Selected Poetry.

WITH
FASHIONS AND LADIES' WORK-TABLE ILLUSTRATED.
IN ALL,
420 Large Quarto Pages; or, 1,290 Columns.
With Full Index, Title-page, &c., complete.
PRICE, $1 25.

To be had through any Bookseller or News Agent, or direct from the Publishers A. HARTHILL & CO.,
No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

WEBSTER IN THE SENATE.

The magnificent Lithograph engraving originally published at Five Dollars, may now be had, mailed free to the country to every subscriber of two dollars for one year to the *Household Journal*—which will be found to contain the choicest literature, and the newest and best music, every week—and as a whole, the most entertaining, useful and instructive family paper in the world. Specimens of the engraving can be seen at our office. Sample copy of the *Household Journal* (enlarged to 64 columns,) forwarded free to any address by the publishers, A. HARTHILL & Co., No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

THE EMPIRE CITY AT ONE VIEW.
A splendid colored lithograph engraving of
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

24x36 inches, just published at Three Dollars, can now be had, mailed free to the country, by subscribing to the *Household Journal* for one year, ($2). This is the latest, and one of the best views of the City and vicinity published. Samples seen at the office of the *Household Journal*, 20 North William-st., near Chatham-st., New-York.

"NOW FOR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY!"

THE GLORIOUS MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

In these troubled and perilous times, when our fellow-countrymen are so wrapt up in excitement of the present, that all the peaceful and fraternizing influences of the Nation's IMMORTAL PAST are in danger of being neglected, until too late for them to save the Union, the whole country must acknowledge the vital importance of such a glorious and thrilling memorial of OLD VIRGINIA, as

STRONG STEVE,

THE BORDER-RANGER;

OR, THE

REBEL AND TORY LOVERS;

which carries the fascinated reader back to the patriotic days when the Virginia Riflemen and the New-England Minute-Men stood shoulder to shoulder in that terrible struggle from which we emerged a free, happy and UNITED Nation. This

TALE OF THE OLD DOMINION

is the very essence of all that is entrancing, thrilling and patriotic in National Romance; and the name of its author,

GEORGE ALBANY,

is a guarantee of its general style.

The first chapters of "STRONG STEVE" will appear in

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,

FOR APRIL 6TH.

READY ON MONDAY NEXT,

AT NOON.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES
HAVE NOW BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC FOR A PERIOD OF THIRTY YEARS, AND DURING THAT TIME HAVE MAINTAINED A HIGH CHARACTER IN ALMOST EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY CURATIVE PROPERTIES WHICH THEY POSSESS.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES
are purely and solely VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever, and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.

The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the
VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES
are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA,
By thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind.

FLATULENCY,
Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache,
Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety,
Languor and Melancholy,
which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS,
By cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS,
Of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure
RHEUMATISM
permanently in three weeks, and
GOUT
in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES
Of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of
GRAVEL.
Also,
WORMS,
By dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY,
ULCERS
and
INVETERATE SORES,
by the perfect purity which these
LIFE MEDICINES
give to the blood and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in a clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.
The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years' standing, by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.
For this disease these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other Medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease. A cure by these Medicines is permanent.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
LOSS OF APPETITE
AND
DISEASES OF FEMALES.

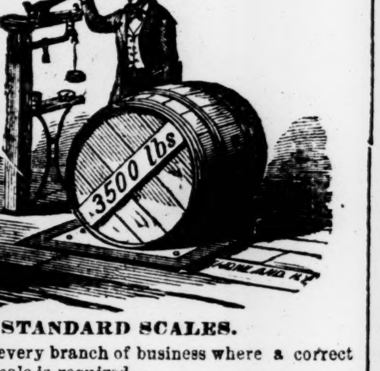
The Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. KING'S EVIL and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.
Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by
W. B. MOFFAT,
No. 335 Broadway,
New-York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FAIRBANKS'



STANDARD SCALES.

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

A lawsuit which arose from a discrepancy of weights between one of Fairbanks' Scales in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and one of another manufacturer, was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore. The case occupied the Court two days, and Judge Marshall, in delivering his decision, stated, as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of "Fairbanks' Scales" was established beyond all question.

It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the "same as Fairbanks'," or like them, or are improvements upon them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the stronghold they have upon the public confidence.

Send for an illustrated and descriptive circular.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL
TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUPLIC SPEAKERS
AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!
FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE MAKORA ARABICA,
Discovered by a
MISSIONARY
While traveling in Arabia.

The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.
The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.
The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and impurities of the blood.

This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

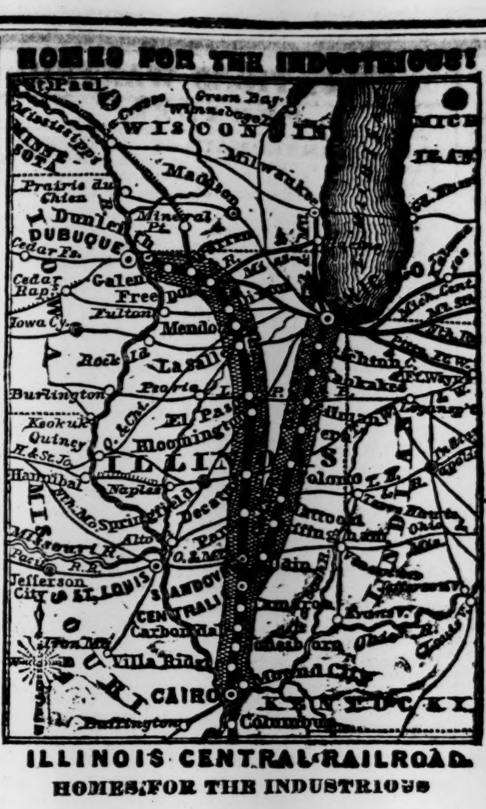
It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.
Sold also by druggists generally.

REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated Casters, Cake Baskets, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and at a moderate price by applying to
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.



ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES.

MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years, the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must, consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State Debt is only $10,106,398 14, and, within the last three years, has been reduced $2,959,746 80 and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,598, since which, 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and Working Men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the Church and School-house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE

at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year, for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

Pamphlets, descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on application to

J. W. FOSTER, LAND COMMISSIONER,
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the Towns, Villages, and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, 190 Appleton's Railway Guide.

DENSLOW'S ADVERTISEMENT.

DENSLOW'S
USEFUL, CHEAP AND POPULAR
ARTICLES, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

I.
DENSLOW'S RICHLY-PERFUMED
HAIR TONIC,
IN FOUR SIZES.

THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC........12 cents.
HALF PINTS—TOILET BOTTLES........25 cents.
PINTS........50 cents QUARTS........$1.

50,000 DOZEN HAVE BEEN SOLD.

REMARKS.—DENSLOW'S HAIR TONIC is superior in every particular to the old-fashioned, high-priced preparations which have, for years past, been in vogue. It is scientifically combined by a most experienced chemist, excellently perfumed, and nothing injurious whatever allowed to enter into its composition; on the contrary, this useful and agreeable tonic contains all the ingredients which years of observation and experiment have demonstrated to be the best adapted to foster the growth of the Hair, restore it to its natural color, and add to its beauty. Rest assured, there is no preparation superior to this, and few so innocent. Most of the noted Hair mixtures nowadays contain caustic ingredients very deleterious to the skin and roots of the hair. Avoid them; they are issued under a thousand different, unmeaning fancy titles, intended to allure purchasers. If you want a good, honest, reliable article for daily use, try Denslow's, which is incomparably the

CHEAPEST AND BEST OBTAINABLE.

II.
DENSLOW'S DOUBLE-DISTILLED
BENZINE,

FOR INSTANTLY REMOVING
GREASE, PAINT, WAX and OIL STAINS.

☞ The Best article ever introduced for this purpose, and the only one that will give perfect satisfaction.

IN FOUR SIZES,

THE SHILLING BENZINE........12 cts.
HALF PINTS........25 cts.
PINTS AT 50 cents........QUARTS AT........$1

30,000 DOZEN HAVE BEEN SOLD.

REMARKS.—This comparatively new liquid has now been sufficiently long in use to have been thoroughly tested, and the regularly increasing sale is evidence of its useful character. Denslow's Benzine is by far the best in use, (preferable to the French even,) and was the first kind that was put before the public at a moderate price, so that it could be in daily use in every family at a trifling expense.

This Benzine is more perfectly distilled than any other kind whatever now before the public; and, as will be seen above, it is by far the cheapest.

PROPERTIES OF DENSLOW'S BENZINE.

It is unequaled for instantly removing from all kinds of silk and woolen goods, paint, varnish, oil, and grease stains, without in the slightest degree, injuring the texture of the fabric or its color. It is invaluable for these purposes. Gloves may be cleaned beautifully with it. Greasy stains upon engravings, drawings, plans, and other valuable papers, can be at once removed without injury to them. Artists find it preferable to any other liquid for cleaning their brushes.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE
For its use in a great variety of cases.

ESPECIAL CAUTION.

The popularity of Denslow's Purified and Concentrated Benzine has called into existence numerous articles purporting to be similar, but in point of fact very inferior, oftentimes leaving as much grease upon the article to be cleaned as they were expected to remove. The majority of druggists have "THE SHILLING BENZINE" on sale, and many of them the larger sizes. To prevent disappointment in its use, avoid all other kinds but Denslow's, which is sure to give the best satisfaction.

III.
THE SHILLING INDELIBLE INK.

RETAILED AT ONLY 12 CENTS.

SURPRISINGLY CHEAP AND EXCELLENT.

REMARKS.—This Indelible Ink will be found a perfectly reliable article, equal in all respects to any of the established kinds which are sold at double its price.

The bottles are exactly the same size as Payson's and other well-known kinds.

Full directions for its use are given on the label of each bottle.

IV.
THE SHILLING TROCHES.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT DIFFICULTIES GENERALLY.

PRICE ONLY 12 CENTS.

REMARKS.—The Shilling Troches are an agreeable and effective Lozenge for Coughs, Colds and Throat difficulties generally. Sufferers from unpleasant sensations in the Throat resulting from Irritation, will find these Troches indispensable. Public Speakers should invariably have a supply by them. They are harmless, containing no Opium, which is so common an ingredient in numerous similar articles in use.

Conveniently put up in boxes, suitable to carry in the pocket, and sold at the low price of 12 cents. They are having a rapid sale.

V.
THE SHILLING CAMPHOR ICE,
WITH GLYCERINE.

In all points, far superior to the numerous kinds of Camphor Ice in use. This is an especial triumph of cheapness.

REMARKS.—The Shilling Camphor Ice with Glycerine is a beautiful preparation for use at this time of the year—its application will at once heal Chapped hands, lips and face. For preserving the smoothness of the skin in frosty and windy weather, it excels all other preparations.

THE FOREGOING POPULAR
ARTICLES

Are kept by Druggists, Fancy Stores, and at the general dealers' throughout the country.

In all places where they are not already introduced, the proprietor desires to make arrangements with some energetic dealer to take hold of them. To facilitate doing so, he has prepared

TEN DOLLAR ASSORTMENTS,

carefully packed in one box, with abundance of Elegant Show Bills and Circulars, to aid in their introduction.

AS AN INDUCEMENT,

these Ten Dollar Cases are put at something less than the usual price. Responsible dealers can remit upon receipt of the goods.

Further particulars in a trade circular, which may be had by addressing

DENSLOW'S WHOLESALE DEPOT,
NO. 162 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NOTE.—These goods are sold for Cash only; none are sent out on time or commission.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.—Whereas, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	6	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	73	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half............	31	70	11	322.11
Davis......	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis......	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis......	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis......	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast.	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 28th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

TRADE SALEROOMS, NOS. 21 AND 23 MERCER-ST.,
For the sale of
BOOKS, STATIONERY, WORKS OF ART, ETC.
Consignments solicited.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23,
At 7 o'clock.
Large sale of standard books, quarto Bibles, Illustrated Annuals and Poets in bindings, juvenile books, theological works, etc., etc.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
EXTENSIVE AND SELECT COLLECTION
OF
CHOICE BOOKS,
In every department of literature, embracing fine London editions of the best Standard Works, and a large number of
RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS,
EMBRACING
Gilray's Caricatures, Hogarth's Works, Warrington's History of Stained Glass, Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 6 vols., 4 to, fine calf, Publii Georgica, Bowler's Church Architecture, Price's Views in Venice, Lansdowne's Shakespeare, Knight's Architecture of Italy, 2 vols. folio, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues ready and the books on exhibition at the new Trade Salerooms, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., between Howard and Grand. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 130 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the stock of the old-established house of C. J. SCHMITT, No. 808 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at the above extensive warerooms, the entire stock of elegant ROSEWOOD, OAK, MAHOGANY and WALNUT, PARLOR LIBRARY, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

The reputation of the manufacturer of this stock is an ample guarantee of its quality, every article being warranted of the best class, as to materials and workmanship, and to stand the test of furnace heat.

It will positively be sold without regard to limitation for cash, to close the business.

Catalogues now ready.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,
Office, No. 8 Pine-st., and 1244 Broadway.
THURSDAY, March 28, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

A beautiful country seat at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, the residence of Walter Baker, Esq. A fine Gothic house; has furnace, range, hot and cold water; bath-room, water closets, speaking tubes, dumb waiters and all modern improvements; stable, coach house, and all necessary out-buildings. It is situated three-quarters of a mile from the depot; nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden walks, the rarest flowers, vegetable garden, and the choicest fruits. Sale positive and without reserve. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
CONDEMNED STORES,
AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY AGENT.

WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, viz.: Steam-engine and two boilers, 30 loads foundry brass ashes, 45 barrels brass skimmings, and wrought iron trimmings, 20 barrels plumber's dross, drilling machines, screw cutter, lathe, old machinery, &c. A large lot carpenter's tools, ship-lanterns, tin and iron ware, &c., &c. Also, about two tons canvas clippings. Terms, cash before delivery. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 130 Broadway.
LARGE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.
Being the Stock of
WILLIAM SIMPSON & SON,
No. 89 Bowery.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 89 Bowery, the entire stock of Wm. Simpson & Son, who retire from the business, having rented their store from the 1st of April.

The stock comprises rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, in every variety, and will be sold without reserve for cash. Catalogues ready on Saturday.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. will sell at auction, commencing on
MONDAY MORNING, March 25, at 10½ o'clock at the store
NO. 706 BROADWAY,
a large assortment of imported and domestic paper-hangings and upholstery goods, and the store fixtures. To be sold without reserve by order of the assignee. Terms cash in bankable funds.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STORE AND LOT NO. 77 JOHN-STREET,
at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The 4-story brick store and lot No. 77 John-st., upper side, 96 ft. 4 in. east of William-st. The store is 25x82, with independent walls, cellar and sub-cellar, and two-story counting-room, extension of 18 feet deep; lot 25x100. $15,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSTON-STREET PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, March 26, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 605 Houston-st., north side, between Mercer and Greene sts.; lot 20x100, house 20x45, with two-story tea-room attached. Fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

W. M. WHITTEMORE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office, No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Furniture sales at the residences of the owners.
Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, removed from the 5th-av. for the convenience of sale, principally made to order by the best maker in the City, viz.: Black French carved walnut buffet, centre-table, do. oiled, chairs to match, covered green reps, lounge do., velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood dressing-bureaus, centre-table, four very fine rosewood bedsteads, lounges, chairs, &c., in fine hair-cloth; walnut do., fine hair mattresses, silver-plated ware, ornaments, kitchenware, &c., all of first class.

Also, a general assortment of almost every description of other furniture, including gas chandeliers.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, at 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind, and a good traveler in all harness. Also, a top wagon and harness.

ALSO,

A sorrel mare, 16 hands high, 9 years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind, a first-rate traveler, and gentle in all harness.

ALSO,

For account of whom it may concern, a variety of top and no top buggies, 3 rockaways, road-wagons, &c., and a number of other vehicles; also, double and single harness.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRANKLIN-STREET, BETWEEN CHURCH-STREET AND WEST BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, March 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

FRANKLIN-STREET—The valuable 3-story brick house and lot No. 110 Franklin-st., north side, 200 feet west of Church-st., being 25 feet front and rear by about 45 feet in depth; lot 25x100 feet; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, 2 lots north side of 88th-st., 236 ft. 6 inches east of 4th-av., each 25.4x100.8½ inches; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and further particulars at the auction office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, oak dining-room furniture, chamber suites, bureaus, wardrobes, centre tables, extension tables, bedsteads, chairs, beds, bedding, carpets, crockery, &c. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes, City made.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of G. Gajani and C. Bassine, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 158 East 32d-st., New-York: house 20x45; lot 20x98.9. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 109 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 100 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply for two days, at her present employer's, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; understands meats, soups, pastry and game, and would do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; wages $8 to $9; or as regular laundress and chambermaid, and take charge of the linen. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook. She understands her business perfectly in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, to cook and assist in washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 86 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a lady of experience, who is willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply at No. 60 West 27th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ALWAYS ready for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, wishes a situation as clerk in a good wholesale hardware or dry goods house, (hardware preferred;) is a good penman; has a considerable knowledge of accounts; can give reference as to character, respectability, &c.; is willing to commence with a small salary for the first year. Address, for three days, J. P., Jr., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who understands horses and plain gardening perfectly; can come well recommended from his last place of three years' service; is fully acquainted with the care of harness, carriages, &c. A note addressed to P. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, of sober and steady habits, who can furnish undoubted City and country references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. A note addressed to M. N., Box No. 201 *Times* office, or No. 402 7th-av., for this week, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—An honest, sober and active young man, with 12 years' reference, wishes a situation; is a very judicious driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener; will make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A HIGHLY-recommended Protestant single man wishes a situation as above; understands his business; is a strictly careful driver; acquainted with the treatment of horses perfectly; temperate, willing and obliging, would make himself useful in everything required. Good reference. Country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and steady driver, and can be relied on for steadiness, honesty and sobriety, and understands plain gardening; can give the best of City and country references. Address A. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom: understands the management of horses perfectly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS ENGINEER.—A FRENCH MECHANIC AND Engineer desires to find employment. He is a good adjuster and can take the entire charge of a steam engine; would make his services useful in any line required. Address, for one week, L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER-HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a man and wife, without incumbrance, in the country; man to take charge of a small farm and wife to do general housework, who perfectly understand their business; best of reference given. Address B. S., Box No. 206 *Times* office.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a sober German; he is fully competent to take charge of a first-class residence; also understands the management of horses and cattle; good reference given. Inquire of Mr. Stout, President of Shoe and Leather Bank, or Mr. Kirtland, No. 388 Broadway, or address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, 35 years of age, a situation as gardener or nursery foreman; has been employed for the last eight years as propagator and general foreman to one of the largest florists and market gardeners in New-Jersey, to whom he will with pleasure refers. Address J. S., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, married, who understands his business in all departments. Greenhouses, graperies, hot and cold, and stoves and arcadian houses, and the laying out of places and vegetables, and will superintend a farm. Has been nine years in this country. Address J. W. N., Box No. 260 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man as vegetable gardener, and farmer, if required; understands the management of cattle, and is willing to make himself agreeable to everything. Good reference from his last place. Address P. L., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a married man of no family, as gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for one day by calling or addressing R. B., seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING HELP.—A middle aged man, with the best City and other references, who can use carpenter's tools well, fix machinery, and who is competent to run an engine, wishes for a situation in a factory or elsewhere, to do the general jobbing work; he is strictly sober, and would work for moderate wages, where a constant situation could be offered to him. Address N. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, AT NO. 11 STONE-st., must write a good hand and have some knowledge of business. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a young English woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. It will be useless for any one to apply for this situation unless they can produce unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 11 Lexington-av., before 9 in the morning, or after 7 in the evening.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMILY for general work, a good cook, washer and ironer, who is a regular attendant at some Protestant place of worship; City reference required, where she must have lived a year or more; wages $7. Apply at No. 58 West 29th-st., from 2 to 5 P. M.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SINGLE man, to take care of a small garden and a pair of horses. None need apply unless he can come well recommended from his former employer. Inquire of THOS. SMITH, No. 122 Fulton st., between 8 and 10 A. M.

A SECOND GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate working man; none other need apply; good recommendations will be required. Call at No. 35 Broadway.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A woman, white or colored, to do the general work of a small family on a farm, near the City. Apply at No. 93 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED AND competent nurse; must bring City references; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 20 West 36th st.

FARMERS WANTED.—ONE OR TWO MEN, SINGLE, who understand all kinds of farming, willing to work at low wages and have a good home. Apply at No. 643 Water-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED.—Coachman a single man; gardener one experienced; to go to Staten Island. Apply to C. C. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order and commodious. The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with a large garden; also, carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings. With the place is a fine mule, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kind of fowls. The place is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Aspinwall, Townsend, Fellows and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises, apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—On the west bank of the Hudson, one mile north of Newburgh, containing 15 acres of lawn, flower grounds, garden and fruit orchards. The dwelling is a large, old-fashioned mansion, fully furnished and very convenient, with numerous and capacious out-buildings, carriages, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., &c. The place is in perfect order, and to be rented to a private family only. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., in this City, or Hon. J. J. MONELL, Newburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A PRIVATE family only, between 5th and 6th avs., near 23d st., three stories and basement, 20 feet wide by about 56 in depth, with gas, water &c. Address R. R., Box No. 3,742 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, three-story brick, modern improvements; in perfect order, two blocks from railroad; board of the owner will be taken in part payment of rent. Apply at No. 235 Dean st., corner of Nevins.

$750.—TO RENT—AN ELEGANT THREE-story house, handsomely furnished, in a very desirable location in Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; large part of rent taken in board. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 702 Post-office.

STABLE FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., 125 FEET east of 8th-av. A private stable, with fine carriage-house, and stalls for 4 horses; lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL LORD, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET,
By HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

No. 21 Hubert-st., 2-story dwelling, gas and croton.
No. 146 Mulberry-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 28 Market-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 340 East 30th-st., 4-story dwelling, brown-stone front; will be put in good order, and painted.
Nos. 109 and 109½ St. Mark's-place, 4-story high-stoop dwellings, with all modern improvements.
Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., very near Broadway, 5-story marble-front stores, together or separate; immediate possession given.
No. 257 Bowery, large store and basement, 25x94 feet.
No. 188 Grand st., large store, corner Mulberry-st.
No. 209 Canal-st., large store and basement.
Nos. 173 and 175 Grand-st., 5th-story loft, 50 feet square.
No. 8 Madison-st., small 3-story house and store.
No. 6 Madison-st., corner Chestnut-st., 3-story house and store, near New-Bowery and Pearl-st.
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway, 2-story house and store; a good business location.
Also, other houses, stores, dwellings, work-shops, &c., in various parts of the City, at reasonable rents.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in 21st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., newly painted throughout, gas, chandeliers, and fixtures complete, greenhouse, stable and barn, large garden of 12 lots stocked with all descriptions of fruit, strawberries, &c.; has a fine well of water. The place commands a fine view of the bay, and only 15 minutes from the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent only $400. Apply to Mr. GROVE, 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., Brooklyn, or to Mr. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY house with modern improvements, hot and cold water, heater, gas fixtures, range, fine grape vines, rose bushes, &c., &c. The house is in good order and will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at the house No. 26 Hamilton-place, Clymer-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, or at No. 11 Peck-slip, New-York. $3,000 to loan on bond and mortgage. Inquire as above.

TO LET.—OFFICES AND DESK-ROOMS ON BROADWAY.—Two first-class second floor fronts, 15x31 and 15x39; three offices with railings, 10x15; four desk rooms with rails, well lighted and heated, fine spacious entrances, first-class building, between Spring and Prince sts. Possession any time till 1st of May. Yearly rent to a good tenant very low. JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 147 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling-house, newly painted and papered throughout, with gas, hot and cold Ridgewood water, wash-tubs, water-closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., No. 42 President-st.; convenient to cars and ferries; rent $400. Apply at Arctic Insurance Co., No. 18 Wall-st. Possession can be had immediately.

TO LET—NO. 12 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, third door from 5th-av., brown-stone front, four-story, basement and attic house; contains 13 rooms; will be rented (furnished in part) to a private family, or the furniture can be purchased. A portion of the rent will be taken by the owner, who desires to reserve two rooms. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 88 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—SECOND floor of No. 450 Water st.; well lighted, front and rear; outside staircase; room 40x25 feet; steady power and good location. Also, new building, No. 443 Water-st., suitable for business or storage. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO RENT.—UNFURNISHED—THE EIGHT elegant first-class new houses, east side of Madison-av. between 32d and 33d sts., comprising the entire front, each four stories, brown-stone, 25x60 feet. For rents and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 62 EAST 38TH-STREET.—If desired part of the rent may be given in the shape of board for a young gentleman and his sister; but in the latter case no application desired except from a genteel private family. For further information inquire on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE IN THIRD-STREET—Between 2d-av. and Bowery; rent from $350 to $375, according to the number of rooms; no deduction unless with less room. For further particulars, apply at No. 24 3d-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to
W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 45x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HOUSES NOS. 1 and 4 Huntington-place, Powers st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts.; three-story, brick, with water, range and gas; very convenient and pleasant location. Rent low. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 235 Dean-st.

TO LET—TWO FIRST CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 96 and 98 Hampden-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., 21 feet front, with Ridgewood water. Will be put in good order. Inquire of H. DAY, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story, besides attic and basement, cottage-built house, No. 22 Gregory st., Jersey City. Apply to J. ANNIN, No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATEly or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling No. 225 West 27th st.; gas, bath, &c.; rent $450. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED rooms, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; rent low. Apply on the premises, or to M. LEFFERTS, No. 92 Beekman-st., up stairs.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, No. 113 East 34th st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 11 Harrison st. Rent $600. Apply to T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; gas, bath, &c. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

POTATOES.

Pellham Farm Seedling Potatoes for sale—the earliest known; will keep one year—price $3 per barrel. Also refined cider and vinegar. Apply to R. L. PELL, or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered; $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

BUTTER.—500 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, suitable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 64 Pearl st. and No 38 Water st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE,
BY JOHN KAVANAGH,
NORTHEAST CORNER SIXTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

A 3-story brown-stone in 43d-st., south side, a little west of 6th-av., size 22.6x50x100.5, price....	$13,000
A 4-story first-class brown-stone front in 39th-st., between Lexington-av. and 4th-av., 20x53x½ the block	12,500
A 4 story in 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 16.8x50x½ the block	8,500
A 4-story in 38th-st., between 6th and 5th avs., 25x80x½ the block	26,000
A 3-story in 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 21.6x48x80	12,000
A 3-story in 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 20x50x100	10,000
A 4 story in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.10x55x100	18,000
A 3-story in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 20x45x100	8,700
A 4-story in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50x75	12,000
A 4 story in 49th st., between 4th and 5th avs., 20x52x100	16,000
A 3 story in 48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 20x48x100	7,500
A 2-story and basement brick house in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 22x33, lot 25x100	3,300
A 3-story brown stone front in 46th-st., 20x50x100.	9,000
A 4 story brown-stone front in 46th-st., first house west 5th av., 21.6x55x100	18,000
A 4-story brown-stone front in Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 25x55x95	24,000
A 4-story marble front in 36th-st., near Park-av.	10,500
A 4-story brown-stone front in 15th-st., near 6th-av	13,000
A 3 story brown stone front in 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs	10,500
A 3-story brick in 43d-st., between 9th and 10th-avs	6,500

A FEW FINE CORNERS AND INSIDE HOUSES on 2d, 3d, and 6th avs., at prices to warrant investment. KAVANAGH'S is the place to FIND CHEAP AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY. He solicits an offer for any one or for the whole of the above described houses.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—THE PREMises recently occupied by the subscriber as a sash, blind and door factory, No. 143 East 23d st. The lot is 24.5 by 98.9, with a 3-story house on front 40 feet deep; 2 stories, finished for dwelling, with gas and Croton water; also, a 3-story brick shop on rear, 28 feet deep, with horse-mill for one or two horses; shafting, bitting and saw tables, all in complete working order. Inquire of E. D. DELAMATER, No. 383 2d-av., or of J. W. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke, and shafting, all in running order, at Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney-st., 100 feet from Grand-st. One building, 3-story, 25x65; one building, 3-story and basement, 25x50; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x24. The earth is good building sand. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No. 110 Bowery, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE UP THE BUSiness of Allen, Stevens & Co., a three-story house, with high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, with Philadelphia front and brown-stone trimmings, and with all the modern improvements; house 20x42 feet; lot 20x100.5; situated south side of 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Inquire on the premises of H. E. STEVENS, or of ALLEN, STEVENS & CO., Lumber Dealers, corner of 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 74 WEST 43D-st., between Broadway and 6th av., three-story and basement, high-stoop house, brown-stone front, 22 feet by 50, lot 100.5, in good order and all the improvements. Rent, $1,000. Also, for sale, No. 96 Madison-av., the new four-story, brown stone front house, 25x55, lot 95 feet; all the improvements. Apply to J. B. TALLMAN, No. 72 West 45th-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—AT No. 95 West 42d-st.; contains all the modern improvements; street 100 feet wide, no nuisances, neat yard, with arbor, grape-vines and plenty of trees and shrubbery. Price $13,000. Furniture, mostly new, will be sold with it if desired. Very convenient to stages and cars. Inquire of FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—SEVERAL DEsirable houses in good locations. Also, country places. WILLIAM TRUSLOW, No. 954 Broadway.

WANTED—Several houses, at from $600 to $1,000 rent. Also, to purchase for cash, a good house in a central location, from $10,000 to $12,000. Also, a snug house up town, at $4,000 to $5,000.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP AND ON EASY terms, lot No. 17 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, near Court-st., 25x100 feet, with two-story attic and basement house thereon, 25x36 feet, with water and gas; rents for $350. Price $3,000; $1,000 or less cash; balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN MOODY, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the site and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. RYER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY brick house, on 70th-st., with two adjoining lots; Croton water, bath and gas in the house. Also, two handsome houses on 73d-st., with modern improvements, with adjoining lot to each house. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated north side of Stuyvesant park. Inquire on the premises, No. 138 East 17th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 131 East 13th-st., high stoop, replete with all the modern improvements; house 25x60; lot 25x103.3. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 115 West 34th-st.; contains all the best improvements, and is not surpassed by any in style, finish or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; house 25 feet by 60 feet; lot 152 feet deep. For particulars, apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 175 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av. Lot 16.8x98.9. House 54 feet, 4 stories, English basement and modern improvements. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $8,500. Terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small first-class, three story, high-basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 6 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., north side. Substantial private residence, with modern improvements, including gas fixtures; full lot, 25 by 96 feet; $11,000; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

AN ELEGANT FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE for sale or exchange in part for one less valuable, or merchandise adapted for the Western market. Principals only, will call on or address C. L. SMITH, No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY seat, first-class improved property in Willow-st., near Pierrepont, Brooklyn. A country seat or first-class farm, with small mortgage, will be taken in exchange. Address D. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement houses in 39th-st., near 4th-av., 20x53, lot 98.9; furnished in a neat and convenient manner; will be sold low to suit the times. For terms inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 58 6th-st. Terms easy. Apply at No. 95 Wall-st., 3d floor, from 11 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 32 Rutgers-st. Terms easy. Apply at No. 95 Wall-st., 3d floor, from 11 to 2 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A SMALL BASEMENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for a physician's office, in a private house where board can be obtained. Location from Amity to 28th-st., between 2d and 7th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 1,848 Post-office. References exchanged.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST CLASS country place, of from five to twenty acres, on the Hudson or Harlem River, below Yonkers, well improved, with dwelling-house, stable, garden, &c. Address J. B. A., at Post-office No. 831 Broadway, stating location, price, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY TWO gentlemen, in a private family, residing near Union-square. One floor of a moderate-sized house preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 831 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 4th and 28th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., a large or two small houses for a boarding house, by a lady from New-England, who has a valuable acquaintance in New-York. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AS AN OFFICE, the reception and small adjoining room, in a basement house, situated between 20th and 35th sts., and Madison and 3d-avs. Address Dr. P., Bellevue Hospital.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, IN A good location, with modern improvements; rent not to exceed $1,000. FACTOR, Box 4,682 Post-office.

WANTED.—A SMALL MODERN-BUILT HOUSE in a respectable neighborhood, above 23d-st.; rent not to exceed $600. Address Box No. 1,030 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Gothic two-story and basement cottage, with tower, twelve rooms, bath-room, wash-tubs, gas, hot and cold water; grounds handsomely laid out, productive garden, vines and fruits, fine old shade trees—on the banks of the Hudson, with fine river view; forty-five minutes from Chamber-st.; convenient to station; carriage-house, stabling, poultry yard. Apply at No. 649 6th-av., northwest corner of 38th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the dépôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New-Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREE-quarters of an acre of ground, beautifully situated, at White Plains, on the main street; attached is a stable and other out-buildings. The house is commodious and in good order, and will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 84 Nassau-st.; or to GEO. T. E. SHELDON, White Plains.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A LARGE commodious, double house, (mostly furnished,) with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and six acres of land. Rent, $730. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $375. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the dépôt. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

TO RENT, AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A COTTAGE house, stable, cow-shed, chicken-house &c., with about half an acre of land attached, as garden, lawn, &c.; rent $400; more land can be had if desired; the above will be sold or traded. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, or to the Captain of Steamboat *Mattano*, Fulton-Market-slip.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR RENT—A LARGE brick house, with half an acre of ground; good shade and view, and near to dépôt; it has every modern improvement. Also an Italian cottage, with gas, &c.; lot 63x140 feet; shade and fruit trees. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers, or to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN SOUTHPORT, CONN., DISTANT 50 miles by New-York and New-Haven R. R., and convenient to the dépôt, a very desirable Summer residence, with fine yard and garden, comprising about two acres of land, well supplied with fruit trees; barn, &c., on the premises. For particulars apply to G. F. DAVIS, Security Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—WILL BE EXCHANGED for improved property in New-York or vicinity, a highly improved and splendid property located in a beautiful city of Central New-York. This property is in perfect order, free from incumbrance. SMITH & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., or JOHN A. KENYON, Tarrytown.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE at Orange, 5 minutes from dépôt, easy of access; good stables, wells, ice-house, hennery, &c. Grounds tastefully laid out; rustic fences, wide piazzas, mountain scenery, with six acres, or more, if desired. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NORWALK, CONN., a neat and commodious newly built house, situated in Camp-st., near Norwalk Bridge, will be sold at a bargain and on accommodating terms. Apply to J. W. HUBBELL, at the Norwalk Savings Bank, or S. FANNING, No. 20 Catharine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—BETWEEN FORDham and West Farms, a beautiful Villa, in perfect order, having all modern improvements, with barn and stables, and one or two acres of land, stocked with bearing fruit trees. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. The premises consist of 34 acres; dwelling, a modern-built cottage; barn, carriage-house, granary, poultry-house. Location healthy; water good. Apply to R. S. DAYTON, No. 6 2d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT IN ORANGE, N. J.—A beautiful cottage house in complete order; lot over ¾ of an acre; well shaded, and with barn; the house contains 9 rooms; is 8 minutes' walk from railroad station, and 300 feet above tide-water. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—FOR 3 YEARS, IN RYE, N. Y., A house, having 12 rooms besides cellar, barn, garden, &c.; one acre of land, a pleasant and healthy location—a short distance south of the dépôt. Apply at the dépôt, or to JESSE PURDY, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DARIEN CONN., for sale or to let, about three minutes' walk from the dépôt; Comodious house, with 1 or 35 acres. For particulars address E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IN NEW-JERSEY, AT a low price, a desirable residence, with grounds attached; accessible several times a day by Railroad; one hour's ride from the City. Inquire of
I. L. CONDIT, No. 65 Broad-st.

ORANGE AND NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—For sale, exchange or rent—select farms, country seats, villa sites and residences, within a short distance of New-York. Inquire of HARDENBURGH, OTIS & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS house at Mt. Vernon, New-York, with one acre of land; good barn and out-houses; an abundance of fruit trees, all in good order. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—THREE DWELLINGS, with one or more acres of ground; 2 minutes' walk from dépôt. Rent, $1,000, $350 and $250. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, No. 281 Pearl-st.

3 MODERN-BUILT HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Containing 11 and 12 rooms each, in South Orange, on Morris and Essex R. R. Inquire of F. L. S. MAYHEW, No. 120 Maiden-lane, or D. F. Ball, S. Orange.

STRATFORD, CONN.—ON MAIN-ST., TWELVE acres, and fine house, barn, &c.; much fruit; for sale or to exchange for Brooklyn or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLand, pleasantly situated, rents from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. Blackwell, Astoria, or R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 144 Front-st., N. Y.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 103 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and outbuildings are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—AT TAPPAN, BERGEN County, N. J., 20 miles from Jersey City, half mile from Closter dépôt, of the Northern Railroad, containing 120 acres of the finest land in the country; is finely located for building plots or farming purposes. The whole or any part thereof to suit. For particulars, apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 39th-st., corner 8th-av., or C. G. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF JAMES MANDEVILLE, deceased, at Pompton Plains, N. J., 25 miles from this City, containing 60 acres in a high state of cultivation. Also, all personal property, such as cows, oxen, horses, wagons, farming utensils, &c. Will be sold at public vendue on TUESDAY, March 26. Sale to take place on the premises. For particulars, inquire at No. 321 West 24th-st.

FARM WANTED—OF FROM 30 TO 50 ACRES, good strong soil, well cultivated, well fenced, thrifty apple orchard and other fruit, with some woodland, well watered. Buildings modern and substantial; location elevated but sheltered, near a dépôt, churches, select schools, &c., and not more than 35 miles from New-York. Price not over $15,000. Address S. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—FORTY-EIGHT ACRES, IN Rockland County, 30 miles from New-York, near railroad dépôt, and stage passes the house every morning for the Nyack boat. Large house, barn, and other out-buildings. Apply to J. WESTOVER, No. 448 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $6,500. Terms easy.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF HIGH PROFESSIONAL attainments, good appearance and pleasing address, desires an introduction to a lady of education and refinement, maid or widow, who moves among the higher orders of society, with a view to matrimony. No interview desired unless, judging from the correspondence, it would prove mutually agreeable and satisfactory. Address, confidentially, HORATIO MADISON, M.D., New-York City.

TWO YOUNG MEN, LIVING IN THE country, earning their own living, wish to correspond with two young ladies. Reference will be given to the pastor of their Church before any engagement is asked. Address, for one week, T. & F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN OF TALENT DESIRES a young American wife worth ten thousand dollars cash. Good references given and required as to character. Address immediately, AMOS BARTON, New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED Furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6,
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 5 Cents to $5,000, received.
Six Per Cent. Interest on sums of $500 and under.
Interest will commence April 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. [illegible], Secretary.

FOR SALE.
100 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
Loans Obtained on First-class Securities.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

Office of the Manhattan Life Ins. Co.,
No. 31 Nassau-street.
New-York, March 22, 1861.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, at the office of the Company, HENRY STOKES, Esq., was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of N. D. Morgan, Esq.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

Office Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co.,
Boston, March 15, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO. No. 68 Wall-st.; or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st.
New-York, March 22, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office, in Toledo, on Wednesday, 24th day of April next, at 12 M. The stock books will be closed on the 10th prox., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 25th prox., at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 50 William-st.
BENJAMIN F. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY COUPONS.—HOLDERS of the St. Louis County Coupons, maturing in the City of New-York in June or July next, are notified that the County is now willing to pay them in bankable funds on presentation at the Treasury in the City of St. Louis.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.
St. Louis, March, 1861.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV., CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. [illegible], President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 427 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on Receiver's Loan to Dec 31, 1860, will be paid to subscribers on and after April 1, at our office, No. 28 Cliff-st., New-York.

JAMES ROBB,
CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, March 18, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on the first TUESDAY in April, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M. By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand dollars, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:35, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:00 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM TRYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.......10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 18, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8 40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL...........................$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL...........................$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'CK H. WOLCOTT,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,
WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr.,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,
GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.—To JOHN TALLMADGE and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hall, Erastus R. Miller, John Thomas, Junior, John Avery, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of HENRY E. WEED, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, plaintiffs, referred to in the notice annexed, and which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Rensselaer, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at Troy, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you shall fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Supreme Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860. DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney, Troy, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, Rensselaer County.—Henry E. Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, against John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hall, Erastus R Miller, John Thomas, Junior, John Avery.—Summons and Notice in Mortgage Cases.—To the above-named defendants.—Sir: The summons herewith served upon you in this action is issued upon a complaint, praying the foreclosure of a mortgage, executed by John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, to Henry E Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, on the 24th day of September, 1859, and recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's office, in Book of Mortgages No. 55 page 120, &c., on the 24th day of September, 1859, for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from that date, upon the following described premises: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Malta, County of Saratoga, and is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake standing at a white pine tree, standing on the east side of a small brook, and at the northeast corner of a lot of land belonging to Patrick Parks, and running thence north forty-three and a half degrees, west four chains and fifty-three links, to a stake standing in the southeast corner of Barnabus Neil's lot; thence along the same north thirty-seven and a half degrees, east fifteen chains and ninety-seven links, to a stake on the north side of the highway; thence north twenty-six degrees, east nineteen chains and eighty-eight links, to the north line of a lot of land now or lately belonging to Mr. Monger; thence south sixty-three degrees, east forty-five chains and ninety links, to a stake standing on the north line of land now or lately belonging to Benjamin Harris; thence along said land south eighty degrees, west three chains and fifty-three links; thence south twenty degrees, west seven chains and seventy-three links; thence north sixty-three degrees, west twenty chains and twenty-four links; thence south fifty-seven and one-quarter degrees, west nineteen chains and sixty five links, to the centre of the highway; thence along the centre of the highway north twenty-eight degrees, west four chains and three links; thence south sixty-six degrees, west seven chains, to the brook aforesaid; thence southerly along said brook, as it winds and turns to the place of beginning—containing eighty-one acres of land; and no personal claim is made against you, or against any defendant, except the said John Tallmadge.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860.

DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
23f-law6wS Troy, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Hogeboom, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *J. B. Mansfield* a sea-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 8th title of the 8th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 24, 1860.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.,
ja12-law3mS Attaching Creditors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the offices of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM YARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n27-law6mS* Administrator.

MEDICAL.

CAPAUTINES,
The latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D.,
Post office,
New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THE Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in these cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jedde from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take Inoia Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY WHOLLY devoted to curing diseases of a certain class, of which he has cured not less than twenty thousand, without a single instance of failure. Shun an early grave. Read Dr Ward's practical treatise. Consultation free. His remedies and treatment the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extended practice than any other living physician. Dr. Ward alone can restore you sound. Office No 483 Broadway.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, SAFE, unmatched, speedy and permanent cures. The disappointed come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom they will obtain an instant, sound cure, without interrupting business. His great remedies, Unfortunate's Friend, Specific, the Unfailing Reliance. His Balm Gilead removes impotence and impediments to marriage. Office No. 483 Broadway. Open till 10 P. M.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE of Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvanic-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	25
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	[illegible]

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE.—The TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M. Merchandise forwarded to Massachusetts, Vermont, Montreal and Ogdensburgh.

Pier No. 25, East River.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depôt of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................$130
Second Cabin Passage..................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................$110
Second Cabin Passage..................60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA, SATURDAY, March 23.
VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin..................$75 | Steerage..................$30
First cabin, to London..$80 | Steerage, to London......$33
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months..................$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO IRELAND, England and Scotland *via* Galway, for $30.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their fine steamship
PRINCE ALBERT,
as above, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to land passengers and mails, on
TUESDAY, March 26.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
In first cabin to Galway or Liverpool..................$75
In first cabin to St. Johns, N. F..................35
In third cabin to Galway or Liverpool, Glasgow or any town in Ireland on a railway..................30
In third cabin to St. Johns, N. F..................18

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can obtain Return Tickets at very low prices.

For further information as to freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, March 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, $15; New-Orleans, $60 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that all Bills of Lading for signature must be presented to the Purser on board previous to 1 o'clock on day of sailing.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days:

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, SATURDAY, March 23.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 306 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $69 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 36 Broadway. The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York,
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah. } Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..................30th March.
SATURDAY..................27th April.
SATURDAY..................25th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau..................$45
To Havana..................50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR will start (D. V.) in May with a limited number for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France; he is familiar with all objects of interest, and able to act as cicerone, valet de place and instructor. The total expense will not exceed $500 each, which may be taken in circular notes, payable on the return of the party. Reference will be given to the gentlemen who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. Address SIGMA, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, Feb. 21, 1861.—Redemption of Lands and Tenements Sold for Taxes and Regular Rents of Croton Water.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees and lessees and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in the year 1859 for the taxes of the years 1852, 1853 and 1854, and the regular rents of the years 1852 and 1853, that a detailed statement of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale is published in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper, printed and published in the City of New-York. Such statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed, the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold, when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
22f-law6wS.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, March 14, 1861.

CORPORATION PIERS, SLIPS AND REAL ESTATE TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on MONDAY, April 15, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on bids, at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years, from the first day of May, 1861.

Also, the lofts over Franklin Market, premises No. 61 Ann-st., and three houses and lots in Water-st., Brooklyn.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had at this office.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the consideration of a resolution providing for the removal of the railing of the City Hall Park south of Beekman-st., and for such other business as may come before the Committee.

JOHN RUSSELL,
TERENCE FARLEY,
HENRY SMITH, } Committee on Lands and Places.
G. A. VALENTINE, Clerk.

ALL THE CREDITORS OF THE BARTHOLF SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of Mott, Murray & Co., No. 20 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, March 25, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. Business in which all are interested.

PILE DRIVING OR HOISTING ENGINE, double cylinder, two drums, for sale. Price $650. Address Box No. 289 Brooklyn Post-office.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

$150. PIANO-FORTES. $150.

By the introduction of machinery in the manufacturing of Piano-fortes, we are now able to offer to the public a 7-octave rosewood Piano, containing all the modern improvements, for $150 cash, of more perfect workmanship than has usually been sold for $300 or $400 by the old method of manufacturing. We respectfully invite all dealers and the public to call and examine these new instruments at

GROVESTEEN & HALE'S,
Corner Canal and Hudson sts., New-York.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
G. C. DOBSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON.

Each lesson to be one perfect tune, of the pupil's choice. The pupil guaranteed a good player in twelve lessons.

GEO. C. DOBSON,
No. 192½ Varick-st.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

HARMONIUMS OF ONE, TWO AND THREE banks of keys, with pedals, on hand and supplied to Churches, &c., on the best terms. Of the best American manufacture they are warranted superior to those of foreign make in smoothness and organ-like qualities of tone, while in power and variety they, in a small space, rival pipe organs costing $400 to $1,200, at prices from $175 to $460. And examination by organists and others is invited as to the following points, viz: The voicing of the Registers, and their organ-like blending, without confusion, and the very fine pedals. Pianos and Melodeons to let, or sold on instalments. All instruments warranted first-class.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

HORACE WATERS' MUSIC-STORE, NO. 333 BROADWAY, TO BE TORN DOWN—Worth-st. to be widened—in consequence of which the extensive stock of pianos, melodeons, Alexandre organs, and all kinds of musical merchandise, will be sold at extremely low prices. Six-octave second-hand pianos at $60; 6½-octave, $100; 6¾-octave, $120; 7-octave, $145; 7-octave, been used but a few months, $175; 7 octave Gilbert Æolian piano, elegantly carved, price $600 new, will be sold for $325; second-hand melodeons, $25 to $65. Twenty new 7-octave pianos and ten new melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.

MR. NUGENT, PROFESSOR OF THE piano-forte, harmony and composition, has a few hours disengaged for advanced pupils. Mr. NUGENT visits Brooklyn TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Address No. 21 2d-av. N. B.—Mr. NUGENT'S last Ballad, "The Last Farewell," is just out, and may be had of H. Waters.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—A YOUNG LADY, who for several years has sung contralto in a first-class quartette choir in an Episcopal Church, in a neighboring city, desires a situation in some Church in this City. Inquire at the music store of S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos to rent at low rates. Rent applied, if purchased. Good second-hand pianos for $50, $115 and $175. Æolean pianos at great bargains. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons of every style.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF 7-OCTAVE, 6½-OCTAVE AND 6-octave rosewood second-hand pianos, but little used, will be sold low for cash, or exchanged, or sold on installments. Melodeons and Pianos to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir; Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL, NAZARETH HALL, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.—Easy of access by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence ten miles by stage. Several vacancies for boys between nine and fourteen years of age. Three months' board and tuition in the English branches, German and Vocal Music, $50, in advance. Instrumental Music, (Piano-forte, Violin and Organ,) Drawing and Ancient Languages, each from $5 to $10 per quarter. Annual session closes on June 28, 1861.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The next term opens April 15. Terms, including board, tuition, vocal music, drawing and Calisthenics, $250 per year. No extra charges except for modern languages, music and oil painting. The school is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill, affording an attractive and beautiful home, as well as many advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors and Lecturers from New-York City are engaged at the school. For circulars apply to

MISS AIKEN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861.

CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—First class school, for both sexes. Location healthy and beautiful. Pupils received for the Summer Term until the 1st of May. For Circulars, address the Principal,

Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

$40 FOR 14 WEEKS. CALL ON PROF. NETTLETON, International Hotel, Broadway, or address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, New-York.

Term opens April 12.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY residing in the City, would like to take one or two children under nine years of age, to board and educate. Address for two days, MISS. A. P., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at 469 Hudson-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUPERIOR WELL-known first-class Boarding-School Establishment, in Westchester County, 27 miles from New-York. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st.; JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute. Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement with a school or family in the City, as teacher of the higher English branches, including the higher mathematics and Latin. Refers to distinguished Professors. Address for one week, C. B. A., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or Seminary; will render himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady wishes to make an engagement as governess; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the first City references given. Address E. C., Box 166 *Times* Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND and weight.
ICHABOE GUANO.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Hoes, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The immense attractions of this world-renowned establishment are drawing crowds of visitors. A greater variety could hardly be found on the face of the globe than Barnum has here congregated:

BEARS, MONKEYS, SEAL AND HAPPY FAMILY, BEARDED LADY AND LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, WHAT IS IT? AQUARIA AND SNAKES, THE DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,

who sings with equal ease a deep and powerful tenor and delicate soprano, and, in fact, a million curiosities from every part and corner of the world. It is conceded on all hands that Barnum gives his visitors more than four times as much for 25 cents, as any other establishment in town does for double the amount, and that many of his novelties alone are worth the quarter to see. But in addition to all these, the elegant drama,

GITANELLI, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI,

is performed every afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and this alone would be the only attraction at any of the best places of amusement in the City, at just double the price of admission to the entire Museum.

Who can wonder, then, that the Museum is always crowded?

Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT THREE-ACT BURLETTA,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
Which will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
With all
THE BEAUTIFUL UNION TABLEAUX,
As exhibited in
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT SCENE,
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.

Seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge.

Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.

The performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)

The entertainments will commence with the favorite Comedy in three acts, of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
with its original cast of characters.
To Conclude with
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
On MONDAY,
MRS. SLOAN'S
BENEFIT.
On which occasion will be presented,
Positively last time at this theatre,
Goldsmith's superb comedy in five acts, of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY EVENING,
Will be repeated
The splendid play of
MONEY.
Box-Book now open.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..................A. W. JACKSON
LAST NIGHT
OF
MISS JANE COOMBS.
LAST NIGHT
OF
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.

The public are respectfully informed that on THIS EVENING, (Saturday, 23d,) being the last night of the engagement of Miss JANE COOMBS and Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., will be presented the beautiful play of

THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Lady Eveline..................Miss JANE COOMBS.
Sir Walter Amyott..................Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
After which, Dickens' great Drama of
OLIVER TWIST.
Fagin, the Jew..................Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
On MONDAY will be presented the moral Jewish drama,
THE HEBREW SON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON..................Lessee and Manager.
BENEFIT OF MR.
F. S. CHANFRAU,
and his last appearance
GALETTI—ENGLISH OPERA—BALLET.
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, will be acted the drama of the
TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES..................Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU
After which, the
ROMANTIC WIDOW.
In which Mr. Chanfrau will give his wonderful IMITATIONS.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
In which
LA BAYADERE
will be played.
NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS will appear next week.
Mr. EDWIN FORREST as DAMON on MONDAY EVENING.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors..................Messrs. Fox & Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, 1861,
The last night of the Historical Melo-drama of
OWLET, OR THE ROYAL HIGHWAYMAN.
After which
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Concluding with THE ADOPTED CHILD.

IRVING HALL.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO
MISS MARY F. THOMS,

(One of the well-known Sunday School Vocalists,) MONDAY EVENING, March 25, 1861, by the following musical talent:

The Nine Celebrated Sunday School Vocalists—Little Martha Davies, Martha Corwin, Sarah and Adaline Hinds, New-York; Miss Vinnie Beal, Master Byron Beal, Williamsburgh; Henry Hayden, George Graham and Charles Hayward, Brooklyn; Mr. C. W. Palmer, tenor, and A. W. Terhune, basso, New-York.

The Choruses will be sung by sixty young masters and misses, selected from ten Sunday Schools in New-York Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. Mr. William McKorkell, from Europe, will preside at one of the celebrated Alexandre Organs, and Mrs. Parkhurst, the popular pianist of Brooklyn, at the piano.

Mr. HORACE WATERS, New-York, Director and Conductor.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Waters', No. 333 Broadway, and at the principal Music Stores. Doors open at 6, Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MISS MARY THOMS is a musical young Miss of much promise. She has sung for the benefit of more than 200 Sunday Schools, Churches and Benevolent Institutions during the past three years, with great satisfaction to all who have heard her; and it is the wish of her numerous friends that Irving Hall may be filled on this occasion.

LITTLE MARTHA DAVIES—Who is she? One of the sweetest little singers that ever charmed the ears of an admiring public. She is the daughter of a deceased clergyman, a vocalist of rare excellence, who has sung for the benefit of many Sunday Schools.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

The farewell Exhibitions of the Bohemian Troupe of Glass Blowers in the City of Brooklyn will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 21, 22 and 23, 1861. Also an Exhibition on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for the accommodation of families. The beautiful low-pressure steam-engine, made entirely of glass, and the only one in the world, will be in full operation at each entertainment, in connection with glass-working in all its varieties, by a company of the best artists living, in their line. The Union Quartette Club of New-York will appear at each entertainment. Admission, 25 cents for evening entertainments; Saturday afternoon, 15 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8. Saturday afternoon, to commence at 3.

EXHIBITION FOR CHILDREN.

By special request the GRAND EXHIBITION, by the INDIAN CHIEFS, will be repeated, for the accommodation of the children and teachers of schools, at the COOPER INSTITUTE,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 23.

To consist of INDIAN CEREMONIES, RELIGIOUS AND FUNERAL RITES, HUNTING SCENES, DANCES, SONGS, &c., by the TWENTY MALE AND FEMALE PERFORMERS, in brilliant native costumes.

TICKETS—For School Children, 10 cents; Adults, 25 cents. For sale at the door. Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.

THE NEW HISTORICAL PAINTING OF
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS,
Dividing her Wardrobe, &c., on the Eve of Execution.
BY LOUIS LANG.
On exhibition at Goupil's, 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries in 10th st., near Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec., N. A.

CONCERT.—THE CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS, with their grand orchestra and full band, all attired in their ancient costumes, will sing at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Orchard, near Broome-st. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28, 1861. Tickets 25 cents. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—Lundi, 25 Mars, 1861, Retour de la Compagnie Français. L'HONNEUR ET L'ARGENT, comedie en cinq actes. 2me et 5me. acte, DES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

LECTURES.

LECTURES BY MR. DIX.

Mr. DIX will deliver his second lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, At CLINTON HALL, MONDAY EVENING, March 25.

Subject—*Spanish and Anglo-American Colonization—Revolutions—Spanish Power in America—Roman Catholic Church in America—Prescott's Histories—Climate—Wealth.*

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

A DENTIST, WITH SOME INFLUENCE in the City and country, and experience in dental practice, is desirous of associating himself with a gentleman of the same profession, who has ability and business; no other person need apply. Address, with particulars, for one week, DENTIST, Station D.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Facilitating Legislation—Free and Easy Time in the Assembly—Peculiar Effects of Electrical Storms on Geese and Legislators—Supply Bill and City Tax Levy Passed—Post-office Site—Susquehanna Railroad—Senator Murphy and the Police Commissioners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 22, 1861.

The system of legislation upon which the Assembly are now working, is rapidly increasing the number of bills passed. The Supply bill, yesterday afternoon, passed the House, and the joint rule making it with the Appropriation bill the special order for the 25th of March, and which the Senate in the plenitude of their wisdom considered as prohibiting any consideration of either of those bills prior to that date, These bills will probably be considered at an early day. They have each been passed through the Assembly at a much earlier date than those of any year within the recollection of present attendants on legislation.

The brains of members have been much exercised of late in devising modes of expediting the business of legislation. Of the various methods so far submitted, the premium has been awarded to the plan of Hon. Mr. BUCKBEE, of Schoharie, for simplicity and originality—I am sorry I cannot add completeness. It will doubtless be perfected before a patent is applied for. The following extract from the proceedings will explain his plan:

"Mr. BUCKBEE asked consent to offer the following: *Resolved*, That, for the purpose of facilitating the business of this House, there shall neither be recess nor adjournment from and after to-day until the final adjournment; and in order to carry out this plan, and the ship of State pursue her voyage through unruffled waters, that the Speaker divide the members into four watches, to be classified as follows: Watch No. 1, Assembly Guard; Watch No. 2, Assembly Guard; Watch No. 3, Assembly Guard; Watch No. 4, Assembly Guard; Watch Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to constitute first Watch, and at striking of eight bells, Watch No. 3 to be relieved by Watch No. 4, and Watch No. 2 to be relieved by Watch No. 3, and Watch No. 1 by Watch No. 2, and Watch No. 4 by Watch No. 1,—the Watch on duty to change as aforesaid at the striking of every eight bells."

It will strike the unprejudiced mind at once that there is something nautical, if not practical, in this plan. Mr. BUCKBEE has been a sailor, and having a lively recollection of the discipline and consequent efficiency that prevailed on board ship, it is not surprising that the disorder and delay witnessed here should forcibly recall the former, and suggest the possibility of introducing it into the working of the Ship of State. A harpoon, in case of a call of the House, and some other provisions, are yet wanting to make the plan complete.

The snow-storm of the season prevailed all day yesterday, commencing about seven o'clock in the morning and continuing until past midnight. Whoever has had the benefit of more or less rural life and country experience, will recollect the peculiar lively influence that some kinds of weather exert upon geese, the apparently exhilarating effect produced by the electrical change. These fortunate persons will readily understand the temper of the Assembly during yesterday afternoon, and have no difficulty in accounting for it. The business proceeded without interruption, and bills were passed with few negative votes, the order of business being varied only by the offer of resolutions relative to the business of legislation. The storm was howling without, and members within dreading to go out, and a majority fully determined that, by hook or crook, the night session should be prevented. This could only be done in one way. The rules require a session at 3, and another at 7½. By postponing the present session until after the hour of evening session, an adjournment then would adjourn the night session until the next morning. In the meantime, "third reading of a bill" was regularly announced by the Speaker, followed by the call of the roll, and the announcement of the result. Occasionally, resolutions were offered, of which the following is a specimen:

Mr. WOODRUFF asked consent to offer the following:

Whereas, The accumulation of snow in the streets has already obliterated the landmarks of our fathers, and obstructed the sidewalks to such an extent that the path of duty is no longer the path of safety; and

Whereas, The preservation of the Constitution is one of the obligations of our Legislative oaths, as well as the ever present duty of all true patriots; therefore

Resolved, That a due regard to our own constitutions render it inexpedient, while the ravages of the storm render it impracticable, to again call the House together this evening.

Resolved, That the House do now adjourn.

Finally, the hour of 7:37 o'clock having arrived, and the House being already entered on its evening session, a motion was made to adjourn, and it prevailed.

Among the bills passed during this session are, the Annual Supply bill; to legalize certain acts and ordinances of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York, (in relation to the salary of the Messenger in the office of Commissioner on Unsafe Buildings;) to incorporate the Veteran Scott Life Guard; to amend the act for the regulation and government of the Central Park; the NEW-YORK ANNUAL TAX LEVY; and to authorize a Street Railroad in the city of Syracuse.

The Post-office site bill met with some little opposition, but it was mostly abandoned on the final vote, and passed, 100 to 4.

The struggle against the passage of the bill appropriating a portion of the Library Fund to the People's College was arduous and persistent. The bill was passed, but the question was instantly raised that this was a bill requiring a two third vote, The Speaker decided that it only required a three-fifths quorum, but Mr. RICE moved its reference to the Standing Committee on Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills, and the House sustained the reference.

At this point Mr. FERRY called up the Susquehanna Railroad bill, which Mr. PIERCE was very urgent in trying to induce him to postpone until one or two similar bills to the one just passed should also be read. Mr. FERRY was too sharp to be caught with this plea. Too many bills of wide interest had already been passed by the aid of the friends of Susquehanna, and he had no intention to increase the number of those who were released from any feeling of interest inducing them to vote for the bill. The bill was taken up, and Mr. ROBINSON presented a new proposition, differing essentially from his proposition of the other evening, and which the friends of the bill denounce as a cunningly contrived plan to be ingrafted in the bill, and then defeated on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Mr. ROBINSON's plan is to amend the second section of the bill, so as to provide that the moneys appropriated by said act shall be raised by a loan to be obtained by the State, and also to provide for the submission of said act to the people at the next general election, in accordance with the twelfth section of the seventh article of the Constitution of this State. Mr. ROBINSON, in introducing this proposition, contended that it was eminently fair and constitutional; and that, if the loan was sustained by the people, the money would be obtained as soon as in any other way, and that this twelfth section of article seven of the Constitution was expressly designed to meet such cases as the present.

Mr. BENEDICT replied with some earnestness and warmth. He said that this specious plan of the gentleman from Chemung, was but an indirect way of accomplishing what the opponents of the bill had failed to accomplish directly. But, he called the House to witness, the gentleman had borne testimony to the merit of the bill by expressing his willingness to support it here and at the polls.

Mr. FERRY made an able argument to prove the utter impracticability of the plan proposed, and a recapitulation of the claims of that section to the aid asked for.

The Speaker replied to the remarks of Mr. ROBINSON, who had asked if they were afraid to submit the question to their constituents He said that he was not afraid to take the responsibility of discharging his duties as legislator in his own person rather than shirk that responsibility by shifting it back upon his constituency. He would vote for the measure because he knew it was right, and if called to account by his constituency he would throw himself back upon the merits of the question with confidence that he would be sustained by his constituency.

Mr. KERNAN followed on the other side, emphatically urging the submission of the question to the people, and affirming the perfect constitutionality of the proposition.

Speaker LITTLEJOHN asked Mr. KERNAN why, when it was proposed to levy a half mill tax at one time, and three-fourths of a mill at another to complete the Erie Canal through the County of Oneida, why the eloquence of the gentleman from Oneida was not heard urging the Legislature to submit that question to the people.

The debate was continued by Mr. DWIGHT in opposition, and Messrs. BURR and L. E. SMITH for the bill, for some time, when the previous question was moved, Mr. ROBINSON's motion was lost, and the vote taken on the bill, which was also lost—Ayes 62, Noes 55. The three votes lacking of the requisite majority can be obtained from the absentees.

Senator MURPHY is not disposed to be snubbed by the Police Commissioners, but does not find the Senate in sympathy with his views. His resolutions for a Committee to investigate, and declaring the Commissioners in contempt, were laid on the table by a vote that appears to be a party division. Any person at all acquainted with the system of detective operations and the mutual dependence and coöperation of detectives everywhere throughout the whole country, must see that the scope of Senator MURPHY's resolution would destroy the whole efficiency of the system.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 22.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the Charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

To amend the act in relation to public health in New-York.

To amend the Revised Statutes.

To better prevent unlawful marriages and incest.

To enable the Supervisors of New-York to purchase a Court-house site.

To amend the Brooklyn drainage act.

Relative to the Auditor of the Canal Department.

Mr. McLEOD MURPHY offered a resolution to empower a Committee, consisting of the Senators from the Metropolitan District, to send for persons and papers in reference to the action of the Metropolitan Police Superintendent in sending Detectives to the Southern States.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the resolution was laid on the table, by 19 to 11.

Mr. MURPHY then moved to declare the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in contempt for not replying to the questions of the Senate. Laid on the table by 18 to 10.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the general highway labor laws.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the laws relating to public instruction and to provide for the more thorough supervision and inspection of the Common Schools.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New-York, was passed.

The bill to regulate freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to report progress on the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON denounced the attempt to delay action on the bill at this late period of the session. It had already been delayed, he remarked, too long.

Mr. KETCHUM also opposed the motion, as designed to kill the bill.

The motion was lost.

Mr. HAMMOND then moved to strike out the enacting clause, speaking generally against the bill, and denouncing the farmers as a selfish class who are not content with the benefit the road has been to farms bringing them practically within five miles of a market, but they would yet ask this reduction on a road utterly worthless, so far as the stock was concerned.

Mr. KETCHUM argued in favor of the bill, showing that the milk freight was 300 per cent. above the ordinary charge for other farm products, and defending the farmers from the charge of selfishness.

Mr. SPINOLA spoke against the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON spoke at some length strongly in support of the bill. The majority of the Committee had reported at once in favor of the bill, and then stultified themselves by reporting against it. He denied that the Harlem Railroad charter was a sacred institution, not to be altered, as some imagined. This measure was one demanded by the interests of all classes of consumers, as well as farmers. He attacked the management of the road, and declared that they should guard against frauds, and reduce the high salaries of its officers, and endeavor by these means to make the road pay, instead of grinding exorbitant profits out of farmers.

Before Mr. ROBERTSON concluded his argument, the hour for adjournment arrived, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 22.

The Morning Session was occupied by the third reading of bills.

The bills to amend the act relative to preferred causes in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court; to amend the act for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fish, and to amend the Revised Statutes relative to trial by jury, were passed.

The bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of land in the City of New-York for a Post-Office site, came up for a third reading.

Mr. CAMP moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. He believed that the bill gave a privilege to the United States to purchase the present site, which was contrary to the interests and wishes of nine-tenths of the citizens of New-York.

Messrs. BIRDSALL and COZANS proposed a motion to recommit; the latter taking ground that while he opposed the location in Nassau-street, this was a general bill enabling the United States to buy any site they pleased, and therefore he favored its passage.

The motion to recommit was lost, and the bill passed by ayes 100, nays 4.

The bill to appropriate $7,000 a year for five years to the People's College came up for final passage.

Mr. H. SMITH moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. He advocated the motion on the ground that the bill sought to take money from the Common Schools of the State and donate it to a private college. If the school money was not wisely expended it should go to the Common School fund, and not be diverted into an illegitimate channel.

Mr. PIERCE spoke against the motion, and it was lost by 35 to 65.

Mr. SMITH moved to limit the appropriation to two years.

Mr. RICE spoke in favor of the amendment and in general in opposition to the bill which takes rags from poor children's backs and sells them to adorn the rich. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. RICE then made several motions to amend with the object to forbid the appropriation being taken from any common school or library, all which were closed, and the bill passed by 46 to 63.

Mr. RICE raised the point of order that the bill was a three-fifth bill.

The Speaker decided that it was a majority bill, requiring three-fifths of a quorum.

Mr. RICE moved to refer the bill to the Committee on two-thirds and three-fifth bills. Carried, and bill so referred.

Mr FERRY then called from the table the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill.

Mr. ROBINSON withdrew his amendment submitting the tax to the people, and substituted an amendment providing that the State should borrow the money, and that at the next election the question whether it should be donated to the road should be submitted to the people. He did this to satisfy those who believed the former amendment unconstitutional.

A warm debate ensued, Messrs. FERRY and ARCULARIUS speaking for the bill, and Mr. ROBINSON against it.

The bill continued to be debated warmly, when Mr. LITTLEJOHN made a speech in its favor, after which the previous question was moved amidst great excitement.

The House refused to order the previous question.

The motion for the previous question having been lost, the debate was renewed.

Mr. KERNAN spoke at some length against the bill, and in favor of the amendment offered by Mr. ROBINSON—taking the ground that it was proper to submit the question of tax to the people, and that while the original bill was an evasion of the spirit of the Constitution, the amendment was in conformity with the spirit and letter of that instrument.

A spirited discussion followed, between Messrs. ROBINSON and DWIGHT against the bill, and the Speaker, BURR, BENEDICT, FERRY and S. E. SMITH in support of the bill. At 3 o'clock Mr. FERRIS moved the previous question, which was ordered. The amendment by Mr. ROBINSON was lost—ayes 54, nays 61.

The bill was then read a third time, and the vote taken amidst much excitement. The bill was lost by ayes 61, noes 55.

Mr. FERRY had changed his vote to the affirmative, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table. Carried—63 to 52. So the bill lays on the table, subject to being taken up whenever four more votes can be secured.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to aid the Troy University came up for a third reading.

Mr. DWIGHT moved to amend the bill by associating the Attorney-General with the Comptroller in making the loan. Carried.

Mr. DWIGHT also moved to amend, by leaving it to the discretion of the Comptroller to say if the proposed loan of $50,000 is judicious.

After considerable debate the amendment was lost. The bill was then read a third time and lost—Ayes, 52; Noes, 42.

Mr. COZANS moved to reconsider the vote and lay the motion on the table. Carried.

A local bill to divide the school district of No. 2, of Yonkers, which has created much controversy, came up for a third reading, and on motion of Mr. McDERMOTT, after a long debate, was recommitted, which virtually kills the bill.

The bill to incorporate the University of Brooklyn was passed.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to make the report of the Committee on JAY GIBBONS' bribery case the special order for next Friday evening. After some debate the resolution was adopted.

The House adjourned.

Officers of the Republican General Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, March 22.

The Republican General Committee elected the following officers this evening for the ensuing year: President, Borden H. Mills; First Vice President, Chas. D. Rathbone; Second Vice President, Henry S. Hulbert; Third Vice President, Fred. Kisar; Treasurer, Wm. H. Haskell; Secretaries, J. Owen Moore and M. Bigley.

Burning of the Schooner Sarah Ann, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, March 22.

The schooner *Sarah Ann*, of Rockland, Me., loaded with lime, struck on the Isle of Shoals, on the morning of the 18th inst., took fire and was destroyed. MILLIKEN, master, and one of the crew were drowned, the rest of those on board were saved.

Gov. ANDREW has postponed the execution of ALEXANDER DESMARTEAU, from the 29th of March to the 26th of April. He was convicted of rape and murder and was sentenced to be hung at Springfield.

The Late Railroad Disaster and Destruction of the Mails.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 22.

There were thirty-five mail pouches on the Pennsylvania Railroad train which was burnt on Wednesday night, most of which were destroyed. Among them the St. Louis and Louisville mails of the 19th, and the Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus and Pittsburgh mails of the 20th, destined for Harrisburgh, Philadelphia and Washington. The Harrisburgh mail alone was saved. Among the letters partly destroyed was one to the President. A special Post-office agent left here to-day to secure the remains of letters, which will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Marine Disasters at the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 22.

The ship *Pocahontas*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, before reported ashore, has arrived safely at Key West.

The ship *Judith*, from Calcutta for New-Orleans, was wrecked, 12th inst., two miles from Cape Corrientes. The crew and passengers were rescued and there is a probability of saving the cargo.

Schooner *Cactus*, from Brazos for New-York, has been wrecked off the coast of Cuba and is a total loss.

Collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 22.

A collision occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, this morning, between a freight and an emigrant train. One engine was badly damaged and some of the freight cars were smashed. No person was injured. Other trains were delayed in consequence of the disaster.

Sale of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad.

HORNELLSVILLE, Friday, March 22.

The citizens of this town are now firing 100 guns in honor of the purchase of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, by the agents of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, at Batavia yesterday.

The State Fair to be held at Watertown.

SYRACUSE, Friday, March 22.

Watertown has been designated as the place for holding the next State Fair, on Sept. 17, 18, 19 and 20. The Committee have also decided a grand trial of reapers, mowers and other machinery, in July next, but the place is not yet designated.

A Defaulting Postmaster Absconded.

BERLIN, C. W., Friday, March 22.

It is ascertained that WM. DAVIDSON, the Postmaster who absconded from here a few days since, has defrauded the Post-office Department to the extent of $10,000. Other swindling operations will amount to nearly $20,000 more. It is believed that he sailed for Liverpool by the last steamer.

Interesting Legal Case.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Friday, March 22.

A case of exciting interest was tried in the Hustings Court to-day, between JOHN E. HARDNETT, of New-York, lawyer, against WM. TODD, of Petersburgh, for money loaned. Counsel occupied six hours in speaking. The verdict was for the plaintiff.

Failures and Suspensions.

BOSTON, Friday, March 22.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes gives 21 failures in New-York, 5 in Philadelphia, 2 in Boston, and 21 in other places—a total of 49 for the week.

The Expected Steamers.

BOSTON, Friday, March 22—8 P. M.

There is no prospect of communication being held with Portland or Halifax to-night, hence we can learn nothing of the steamers now due.

Opening of the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, March 22.

The Welland Canal will be open on the 8th of April.

Death of a Clergyman.

BOSTON, Friday, March 22.

Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, a well-known Universalist clergyman, died this morning.

THE GREAT STORM.

Condition of the City—Detention of the Mails—The Storm out of the City—The Sound Steamers.

The snow-storm of Thursday last will stand in weather chronicles as one of the greatest severity experienced during March for many years. Mr. VALENTINE, the honored Clerk of the Common Council, who is entitled to be recognized as *one*, at least, of the oldest inhabitants, says he does not remember to have witnessed so heavy a fall of snow, and so severe a storm, in that month, during his residence in New-York, which dates from childhood.

The snow-fall culminated about midnight of Thursday, but the gale continued with increasing fury until after daylight yesterday morning. Broadway, and indeed all the main thoroughfares, were so obstructed by the fallen snow, kneaded by the moving vehicles into muddy slush, as to greatly interrupt travel of every kind. Nearly all the avenue cars had four horses attached, and even with this extra force their motions were too slow for persons at all hurried by business engagements.

Two thousand men were employed on the upper portion of the Third-avenue railroad track, to clear it of snow. As late as 9 o'clock the cars had not reached Yorkville. All the trains due here were detained for longer or shorter periods. The Hudson River cars were twelve hours behind time. At some places the snow was drifted five and six feet deep, making it next to impossible to drive the locomotive through it without danger of being thrown from the track. Both of the afternoon trains from Albany did not arrive until late yesterday. The trains bringing the Southern and the Eastern mails were also delayed. The Harlem trains due at Twenty-sixth-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, did not arrive until 11 o'clock; the New-Haven train was also delayed by the storm. The Albany train by the Harlem road, which left here at 4:20 P. M., reached Albany at 2 o'clock next morning. Some of the mails were detained ten and twelve hours by the storm.

On the New-York and Erie Railroad, east of Turner's, snow-drifts were encountered from six to ten feet deep; and on some portions of the road as many as five locomotives were required to force their way through. The Milk train, which was unable to proceed, was combined with the passenger train due at the same hour yesterday morning. The through Express train from the West, due at noon on Thursday, did not arrive until yesterday afternoon.

The Philadelphia train was two hours behind time on Thursday night, and the "Owl train," due at 2 o'clock A. M., did not arrive until 11 A. M., yesterday.

On Long Island, the storm exceeded in severity any which has heretofore been experienced during the Winter. All the roads were blocked up with snow, and the Brooklyn train, which left at 6½ o'clock, was all night on the road, only arriving at Jamaica yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The inward train did not arrive at Brooklyn until the afternoon. The snow along the track was, in some places, piled up to the height of the cars. No such interruption to travel has ever been experienced on this road. Travel by the wagon roads was wholly out of the question, and the markets yesterday were consequently without the customary supplies from the Island.

The Sound boats were not seriously delayed. The *Commonwealth* made her usual time to Groton, landing the passengers for Boston in good season. On the cars, however, they encountered much difficulty, the snow having blocked up the roads and greatly retarded their progress. The *Commodore* also made good time to New-York, considering the severity of the storm, and the necessity of great circumspection in running during a blinding snow-storm. She arrived here about noon.

No serious disasters have yet been reported on the coast.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, by keeping their snow-plows constantly in motion, were able to keep the cars running, at intervals during the night, on their principal routes, but were not so successful with their extensions to Greenpoint and East New-York. Several cars on the Broadway Railroad were blocked up by the snow, and abandoned by the drivers.

THE STORM AT THE EAST.

BOSTON, Friday, March 22.

The snow embargo on railroad travel is rapidly being removed, the storm having ceased at noon.

The 2 P. M. train from New-York yesterday arrived to-day at noon, and the night train arrived early this evening.

The steamboat train *via* Stonington arrived at 4 P. M.

The steamboat train leaves *via* Fall River to-night.

The train from Portland has not arrived up to 10 P. M.

The snow is very heavy eastward. Telegraph communication eastward has been suspended since 8 o'clock last night.

Many trees in Boston and vicinity have been prostrated by the gale and the weight of the snow.

No serious marine disasters as yet are reported.

EIGHT P. M.—The morning train from Portland has not been heard from up to this hour.

THE TROUBLES OF DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

A Demand for a Council Denied—Six Members Suspended.

Another stormy meeting was held in the lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's,) on Union-square, last evening, Rev. S. R. DAVIS presiding.

Mr. E. W. CHESTER offered a resolution calling for a council to settle the difficulties of the church. After a brief discussion, it was rejected by a decisive vote.

Mr. GILBERT read the report of a Committee of Conference appointed some time since to devise a plan for the adjustment of the difficulties. It set forth that the disaffected brethren evinced a perverse spirit, and that certain ringleaders among them were active in promoting the disturbances in the church.

A lengthy debate arose upon the following resolution, which was immediately offered by Dr. HART:

Resolved, That E. W. Chester, Charles Abernethy, C. R. Harvey, George H. White, Thomas Rigney and Joel Blackmer, be suspended from the rights and privileges of membership in this Church until such time as the Church shall see fit to take further action in the premises.

Between Dr. BALL, E. W. CHESTER, Mr. GILBERT and Mr. FAIRBANKS there was half-an hour's controversy with regard to the spirit in which the Committee of Conference and another appointed by the minority to meet with it and consider measures of adjustment had treated each other. In the midst of it

Mr. SHEPARD, an old gentleman in a brown wig, who had sat in silence in a corner all the evening, arose, out of order, and a ludicrous scene ensued. He said,—while the Chairman and many others were calling him to order, and urging him to sit down, without avail,—that he could not sit still and hear these men talk. They were fools—all fools! He was sick, and unable to come out; but he had come to this meeting. [Loud cries of "Sit down!"] He was bound to speak it; God willed it, and he *would* speak.

The Chairman called upon somebody to put the gentleman out, if he did not come to order.

But the gentleman kept on, without stopping to take breath, while Dr. HART and Mr. GILBERT, going up to him, endeavored to make him take his seat. On another occasion, he said, he was called out of his bed, and told that it was necessary to come and vote—that they were going to expel Dr. CHEEVER—and he had come and voted—

Dr. HART—You talk like a madman.

Mr. SHEPARD—If there are anything here but madmen I should like to know it. Mr. SHEPARD went on to say that the church had been packed for the purpose of expelling Dr. CHEEVER. He could not stand this, and he had come, though perhaps they would never see him again. He had been in company with the Master, who had more wisdom than there was there.

CHAIRMAN—You are not speaking to the question. Is there any power here to put him out of the room?

Mr. SHEPARD kept right on. They might do with him what they pleased. He was ready to lay down his life for the blessed cause. But he would speak. He had heard the most violent defamations here that he had ever heard in all his life——

DR. HART—We've legal gentlemen in the room, and I want to know whether I have the right to put that man out of the room. If so, I will do it, or I will hold him in his seat till the meeting is over!

A VOICE—This is all out of order.

Mr. SHEPARD—Yes, and insulting, to.

Mr. HARRIS—I've not heard much here that was in order.

Mr. SHEPARD—Not a word, not a word. And with this Mr. SHEPARD took his seat after some further urging.

Mr. CHESTER said that in the Committee meeting he had replied warmly to the charge that he was a Pro Slavery man, and should always so reply to such a charge.

Mr. HARVEY entered his protest against the report, so far as it related to him.

Mr. ABERNETHY said he had always been ready and desirous to meet the charges against him, and he wanted to know whether they were going to sever his connection with his church by a solemn vote?

Dr. HART said that for two years they had had nothing from the disaffected brethren in the Church, or out of the Church, or in the papers, but troubles and dissension, and he believed it was time that the Church had rest. Then they had had a Peace Conference, and he had gone into that conference desirous for peace, hoping that the disaffected brethren would believe that it was time for them to submit. Some had done so, but others had not. And now they asked for a council to be composed of those who were hostile to the Church, and whose Presses were hostile and published articles against them.

Mr. SHEPARD—Libels!

Dr. HART understood the expression to be applied to his remarks.

Mr. SHEPARD alluded to the newspaper articles which had attacked him personally. I'm no Christian, he said. I'm an infidel and a dog.

He was called to order.

Mr. SHEPARD—(in his seat)—We've got two steeples and they've got one.

Dr. HART continued, charging that the aim was to procure Dr. CHEEVER's removal.

A VOICE—Stuff!

Dr. HART said they might call it stuff, but it was so. It was for the Church to say whether the brethren should be allowed to remain and torment them. As regarded Mr. ABERNETHY he should have his trial.

Mr. ABERNETHY said that Dr. HART was the cause of all the dissension, and it was to continue just as long as injustice was done to the minority. Did Dr. HART control the membership?

A VOICE—No, nor does Mr. ABERNETHY. [Order.]

Dr. HART hoped none were controlled by him.

Dr. HART had been going about among the gentlemen and lady members with his soft looks and languishing eyes, [laughter,] endeavoring to win their votes. It was well known that Dr. HART prided himself on his soft looks and languishing eyes. [Order.]

Dr. HART—That's good. Where did you get your authority?

Mr. ABERNETHY—What I want to know is where do I stand in this Church?

A VOICE—Seven seats from the door.

Mr. ABERNETHY said all he wanted was justice and a fair hearing.

Mr. CHESTER said the very men who were to be suspended had sustained Dr. CHEEVER when he was on trial before, and carried him through that trial.

Mr. HARRIS—That's not so!

Mr. CHESTER—It is so.

Mr. HARRIS—I've testimony in my pocket to refresh your memory.

Mr. CHESTER—My memory needs no refreshing from that man. He cared very little for majorities, so long as he had principle with him. What if this resolution passed. Those men whom it was sought to suspend would stand as well with the community the next day as now. If Dr. HART controlled the majority, let them pass the resolution.

The Chairman said that remark was in bad taste.

Mr. CHESTER said he alluded to the tone and bearing of Dr. HART.

Mr. C. J. WARREN was opposed to suspending the gentlemen without a trial. He could not, for the life of him, tell now what were the charges against them, and he thought they should not be suspended until it was fully known what the charges were.

Mr. GILBERT declared the personal imputations upon Dr. HART in bad taste. The brother (ABERNETHY) was as anxious for a trial as he was for his mortgage-money on the Church. The charges against the brethren were well known, and would not be better known if they sat here for many nights more with a squad of police at the door to preserve order. The real question was whether Dr. CHEEVER should be turned out of the Church of the Puritans.

Mr. HARVEY made a protest against any action now on the resolution of suspension.

Mr. BLACKMER asked whether he was to be suspended without being heard. He must say here that if this was persisted in the Church would be split in twain. [Cries of "Question."]

There were confused cries of "Question," and "Division," and, amid a great hubbub, the previous question was ordered.

Mr. BLACKMER again asked if the Church refused him the courtesy of allowing him the privilege of being heard?

VOICES—"We do!"

The vote was taken, and the resolution was carried—ayes, 73; nays, 13.

The meeting immediately adjourned.

The gentlemen who were suspended say that the end is not yet. They will move for an *ex-parte* Council to investigate the causes of the schism.

THE SUICIDE OF WILLIAM ABSON.

Contents of Torn Letters found in a Bucket—Abson Asserts his Innocence to the Last—Two Previous Attempts upon his Life—Verdict of the Jury.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of WM. ABSON, the wife-poisoner, who committed suicide in the Hudson County jail on Wednesday morning, was continued before Coroners GAFFNEY and DONNELLY at the Court-house yesterday morning, when the following additional evidence was taken:

Miss Elizabeth Lewis sworn—I have been residing at Mr. Abson's house recently; I saw Mr. Abson last in the jail, about four weeks since; I had a conversation with him about his little girl; have heard him say that if he was brought in guilty he would not live long afterwards; Elizabeth never told me that her father would never be hung; I never saw the blade of that knife before; I do not know anything directly or indirectly in regard to his committing suicide.

Three of the jail prisoners, who were employed scrubbing the cell and corridor on the floor where ABSON was confined, were sworn, and testified that they knew nothing in relation to the matter, and never saw the knife-blade before.

The letters which Mr. ABSON was observed to tear up and throw into a bucket just before being searched on Wednesday, were collected together, and were here introduced in evidence, as follows:

MARCH 18, 1861.

DEAR FRIENDS: i take the pleasure of writing a few more lines to you which i think is coming to a close i think of my last to you and all for i cannot live in this torture any longer my life is only misery and a burden to me now or must be on this earth suppose i get my Paren and as to serve my life time there which it is very likely i should i dont see any other way i should be wretched and misery and nothing else i had better die at once than be tortured to death by inches which i am heare i cannot discribe my feelings to any one I loth to put violent hands on myself but i cannot avoid it any longer i have had two attempts to do it before but i thought i should like to see weather they pardon me or not the first week I came up in this room I had great persuasion of myself to keep me from it it is a hard fate one i never thought of before i came in here i am accused wrongfully i will pray for God Almighty to forgive me for doing it i hope he will and pardon all my sins i would be happy if he would take me with his good will may Jesus forgive me and help me and bless me to Eternity and us all i shall be better in Greenwood give my last respects to all friends I loth to leave this world but my hope must be in heaven I feel sorry for my poor family and J—— but it must be so God bless them all you must all come to my funeral without asking from any one i would like to have seen J—— and Lissie before i had died but it is all over you must all do the best you can i hope Providence will provide for you all and may God Almighty bless and prosper you all never to come to this fatel deed i never thought it would befall me it is a mistery to me her death i to d the truth of it how it was if i had told a lie i should not have been heare but i innocently told the truth knowing nothing or expected any thing to be the matter i still think the doctor put it in there it was a easy matter for him to sweare he did not and me be accused of it because i was left alone with her that night a sad night for me and all that i was at home at all that night that i was not somewhere else than there but i must suffer for others deeds God forgive them have mercy on my soul with the blessings of our Lord Jesus Christ pardon us all of our sins and stretch his mercyfull hand over us for ever amen—and remain my best wishes to you all God bless you WM ABSON

The above letter was addressed to RICHARD LEWIS, No. 22 Canal-street, Jersey City. (The "J. and Lissie," in the letter, is supposed to refer to JULIA KENNEDY and LIZZIE LEWIS, the two young women who were in the habit of visiting oyster-saloons, &c., with Mr. ABSON.)

SECOND LETTER.

I cannot live in this torture any longer i must die my griefe is too much for me to bear it is indurable to me and will be to States presion for Life i had better die but indeed it looks hard for me to put violent hands on myself but i must do it i am innocent of the crime i are indicted for which grieves me and breaks my heart therefore i cannot endure it any longer may Jesus Christ forgive me and have mercy on my soul Amen WM ABSON

You will please send for my brother and give him what things belongs to me i will tie them up.

THIRD LETTER.

MARCH 19, 1861.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER, BROTHER ANTHONY, AND ALL OF YOU—I am sorry and grieved to death and in such distress i cannot live any longer in this torture i must put violent hands on myself to get out of it it is rong for me to do so but i cannot endure it any longer i whanted to see if they pardoned me. First it is no use for me going to serve my life out in prison it would not be long before i died there so i would rather die here at once i would rather that God would have seen fit to take me but may he forgive me i pray for him to forgive me and will while i have knowledge to do so i will pray for his mercy.

[Signature torn off.]

Another letter, portions of which were not recovered, ends as follows:

"for i must pray for the Lord to pardon all my sins through life he will do that for he has said 'who so cometh unto me i will by no wise cast out' so while i live i will pray to him for protection he has got an almighty hand"

Mr. Baldwin, the watchman, recalled—Mr. Abson told me several times that he could never be imprisoned for life; he would sooner commit suicide; he told me that he could beat his brains out.

Elizabeth Abson testified: I saw my father last on Wednesday; sometimes he said he would kill himself; I have often said that I wished I could die with him; do not recollect that I ever told my father or aunt that I would commit suicide if he was hung; I never gave him any instrument by which he could kill himself; I would not do such a thing; did not give him anything on Wednesday, and was not near him, except to shake hands and kiss him.

Sarah Abson testified that she saw her father on Wednesday last; never gave him anything by which he could destroy his life; had heard him say all along that he would destroy his life before he would be hung.

John Steel testified—I reside in Communipaw; have been to see Mr. Abson twice since he was in jail; he never spoke of committing suicide in my presence; I never saw that blade in my life; know nothing directly or indirectly in reference to his death.

The case was here given to the jury, and after about fifteen minutes they rendered the following

VERDICT:

We, the jurors, do agree that William Abson came to his death in the County Jail by his own hands, with the blade of a small pocket knife, by cutting the veins of his left arm, and a puncture in the right side of his neck in the jugular vein.

That the jurors cannot arrive at any conclusion how the said Abson obtained the blade of the knife found in his cell, with which we believe he committed the deed."

The funeral of Mr. ABSON will take place to-day at his late residence in Communipaw, and the body will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

On the plate of the coffin, which contains the remains, is inscribed the following sentence written by the unfortunate man himself: "I am innocent of that for which I lose my life."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POST-OFFICE CLERK IN THE STREET.—A young man, named STEPHEN H. PAYNE, Clerk in the Brooklyn Post-office, while on his way to dinner at 12 o'clock, yesterday, with a fellow-clerk named SMITH—at the corner of Johnson and Washington streets—threw a snow-ball at the latter, and immediately after fell to the sidewalk, and died before he could be conveyed to his residence. Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when a verdict was rendered by the jury that death was caused by internal hemorrhage, he having evidently over-exerted himself in throwing the snow-ball. The deceased was 19 years of age, and was a nephew of Mayor POWELL, with whom he resided at No. 228 Adams-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 22.

COTTON.—The *Arago's* news had no effect on the market. Sales to-day, 9,000 bales, at 12c @12¼c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 59,000 bales; receipts of the week, 27,500 bales, against 57,500 last year; exports of the week, 162,000 bales; total exports to date, 1,571,500 bales; decreased receipts at this port, 292,000 bales; do. at all the ports, 715,000 bales; stock in port, 244,500 bales. FLOUR dull; super $5 15@$5 25. COFFEE; sales of the week, 11,500 bags; imports, none; stock, 19,250 bags, against 28,000 last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.@½d.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 22.

FLOUR dull; Howard street and Ohio held at $5 12½; City Mills, at $5. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 25 @$1 29; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN active; Yellow, 59c @60c.; White, 62c.@64c. PORK dull: Mess, $17. LARD, 9¾c.@10c. COFFEE firm, 12¼c.@12¾c. WHISKY dull.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 800 bales, within the range of 8c. to 13 1-16c. The market has an advancing tendency.

Exchange.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 22.

Exchange on New-York has declined to 5 ℔ cent.

[Advertisement.]

A NOVEL SIGHT.—Among the 5,000 persons from this City who listened to the Inaugural Address, at least 2,500 of them could be distinguished in the vast crowd for the elegance and glossy appearance of their Hats, all of which were from the store of KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. KNOX's Spring Style took everything down in Washington in the shape of hats.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

[Advertisement.]

TO MERCHANTS.—If you had a practical knowledge of Phrenology it would enable you to detect rogues, and help you in all your intercourse with customers. This knowledge can be given by

FOWLER AND WELLS, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is the favorite resort of the public for amusement, as he has more novelties and attractions than every other place in the City combined.

MARRIED.

GREEN—BEDELL.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday, March 17, by Rev. L. D. Rushmore, JOSEPH T. GREEN to Miss EMILY BEDELL, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

HOWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, March 21, ISABELLA DISBROW, wife of Edwin Howard, in her 38th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, 168 East 22d st.

☞ California papers please copy.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 21, after a lingering illness, GILBERT ALLEN, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 168 East 14th st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, when the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to New-Bedford, Mass., for interment.

RYAN.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 22, at 2 o'clock, Rev JOHN RYAN, late Pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 14th-st., aged 57 years

Solemn High Mass will be celebrated for his repose this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The Reverend Clergy, and his friends, are requested to attend.

JESSUP.—In this City, on Thursday morning, EMILY C., wife of Benjamin T. Jessup.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 48 West 22d st., without further invitation.

FERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 21, SARAH ARMSTRONG, wife of J. Milton Ferry, in the 22d year of her age.

BELDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 20, Rev. WILLIAM BELDEN, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the teachers of the Normal and Public Schools of New-York, with which he was for many years connected, are invited to attend the funeral services at Plymouth Church, (Rev. Mr. Beecher's,) Brooklyn, on Saturday 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 21, JULIUS D. ROBERTS, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral services will be performed at St. Andrew's Church, corner of 127th-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CARYL.—In Yorkville, on Friday, March 22, WILLIAM W. CARYL, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Isaac B. Caryl, 83d st. between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BENTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 21, CHELSEA C. BENTON, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, B. T. Benton, corner Hanson and Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 22, FRANCES S., wife of Geo. W. MASON, aged 28 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 253 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

KING.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 91 Main-st., on Wednesday, March 20, CHRISTOPHER KING, aged 41 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family, and the members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation

ZUGALLA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 22, ALBERT H., youngest son of Charles H. and Elizabeth S. Zugalla.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Clinton av., second house north of Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STOHLMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 21, of scarlet fever, FLORENTINA, second daughter of J. Edward and Louisa Stohlmann, aged 5½ years.

UPDYKE.—In Port Jervis, N. Y., at the Delavan House, on Thursday, March 14, WALTER W. UPDYKE, Attorney-at-Law in Providence R. I.

MACK.—At Deer River, Lewis County, N. Y., on Friday, March 1, ELLEN S., wife of Samuel D. Mack, of this City, aged 28 years.

ROBERTSON.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, March 19, REBECCA S. ROBERTSON, second daughter of the late James Robertson, Esq.

CUSHMAN.—In Paris, France, on Sunday, Feb. 10, SARAH LOCKWOOD, wife of Frederick A. Cushman, and daughter of Charles G. Sommers, D. D., of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday 25th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from the residence of her father, No. 17 St. Mark's-place.

BALDWIN.—On board ship *Nabob*, on Saturday, March 16, Mrs. NELLIE M. BALDWIN wife of Rev. S. L. Baldwin, of the M. E. China Mission, and daughter of Rev. B. W. Gorham, of Binghamton N. Y., aged 23 years, 7 months and 16 days.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 22.—*In steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre.*—John W. Hull, Bearer of Dispatches, and lady; Lieut. B. Livingston, Dr. T. F. Betton, Rev. Mr. McLellan, E. W. Eddy, Capt. Bodler, H. Clark, C. F. Haviland, J. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gantil, Mrs. H. Jewett and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hileman Miss Ince, Mrs. Toucey, Miss Toucey, Mr. Toucey, Mr. Hewlett, F. Henri, Wm. Constable, Mr. Napier, B. H. Napier, Miss Napier, L. W. Cortelyou, Miss Cortelyou, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Lobitt, Miss Lobitt, Mr. Monotte, Mr. Como, S. W. Rastor, T. B. Memminger, Mr Ahlborn, F. A. Young, C. A. Horr, W. L. Farnsworth, F. A. Cushman, Mr. Appleton, John Ward, C. Curian, Mr. Guenaudon and son, Mr. Tourni, J. M. Samon Mr. Barnwell, Mr. Rhett, Mr. and Mrs. Moll, Eug. Prats, J. Marx, M. E. Williams, Mr. Selig, J. Gagne Miss Augusey; F. Schwab, F. Wintner and son, G. F. Walker, L. Faure, A. Laurent L. Laurent, Mr. Segredin, F. Haas, G. Stattecker, A. Nicotra, A. Neumann, J. Weder, Mr. Ferd. Osner, Miss Plunkett, A. Ness, F. A. Hawkins Mr. Bowry, Mr. Eppinger, L. W. Mayer, L. Schwal, Mr. Spitzenberger, E. Frankle, Mr. and Mrs. Stringer and son, Mrs. Chargon, Miss A. Schwab, Miss F. Hirsch—Total, 90.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ship Hermoine, (Br.,) Towile, Liverpool, R. Dinwiddie & Co.

Barks Muskingum, Taylor, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Vigo, Knudson, Buenos Ayres, Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Col. Coggins, Coggins, Sagua C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners R. Hewitt, Bucklin, Bath, master; Moonbeam, Whelply, St John, N. B., J. S. Kenway; W. A. Griffin, Bowden, Grenada, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; H. Hudson, Lincoln, Philadelphia, master; J. S. Hewett, Ross, Philadelphia, James Hand; H. Rogers, Rogers, Charleston; Norwester, Hillier, Boston, A. Howes; Stag, Townsend, Key West, Benner & Deake; Kate Sargent, Brown, St. Jago, Crocker, Wood & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre, and Southampton March 6, with mdse. and passengers to Fox and Mackenzie. Has experienced a constant succession of strong westerly gales the entire passage. Has the usual mails and $416,752 in specie

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 20th inst., put into Norfolk short of coal, having experienced violent gales from N. E.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Nabob, Baxter, Foo-chow Dec. 22, passed Java Head Jan. 4, Cape Good Hope Feb 6, and crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Feb. 22 Passed Bermuda when 82 ds. out, and since has had a succession of gales from N. E. to S. W. The ship has been under double and close topsails for the last 6 ds., with heavy sea. Took a pilot on the 21st, 89th day out. Jan. 30, off Cape Good Hope, spoke ship J. M. Curling, from Singapore, for Liverpool. Jan 17, lat 34 40, lon. 72 20, passed an Am. bark, with a black square in the foretopgallantsail, showing a red flag with corners

Ship Charmer, Lucas, (of Boston,) Manila Nov. 14, and passed Angier Dec 4, with sugar, hemp, &c., to order. 20th inst., 180 miles S. from Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat Isaac Webb No. 8

Ship Shooting Star, (of Boston,) Hotchkiss, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to Samuel G. Reed & Co.

Ship Mortimer Livingston, Samson, Havre Jan. 28, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Jupiter, (Nor.,) Josephsen, Leghorn 59 ds., with mdse. to order

Brig John Butler, (Br.,) Miner Mayaguez March 2, with sugar, &c., to H. G. Smith. Has had heavy weather the entire passage. Been N. of Hatteras 7 ds., with heavy N. E. gales 21st inst., while beating in the Hook, carried away foreyard and foresail.

Schr. J. L. Darling, Percival Rio Grande 66 ds., with hides, wool, &c. to Napier, Wellsford & Rankin. Has experienced heavy gales from S. E., N. W. and N. E., since passing Bermuda. March 16, lat. 35 29, lon. 73 10, blowing from N. W., passed a boat bottom up, bottom painted green; same time, saw plenty of oranges and lemons adrift.

BELOW—1 ship, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 22.—Bark Nonpareil, from Palermo for Boston, dismasted in the gale of yesterday, was towed up this evening.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 22.—Arr. ship Corinthian, from Liverpool

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Below, ship Lancaster, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

A dispatch from Norfolk, dated March 21, states that the bark Ida, ashore on Cape Henry, is breaking up fast, and that the wreckers are landing the cargo on the beach.

Foreign Ports.

HAVRE—Am. vessels in port March 5: Helvetia, Higgins, of and for New York March 10; Wm. Tell, Bonney, do., 5th; Zurich, Oldaker, do., 20th; Havre, Akins, do., 27th: St Nicholas, Braydon, do., 30th; R. D. Sheppard, Gale, of and for New-Orleans, 6th; S Dyer, of and for New-Orleans, 15th; Ionian, Wade, of Thomaston; Ariel, Delano, of Bath; James Guthrie, Tittman, of New York; Charles A. Farewel, Farewell, of and for New-Orleans: Gulf Stream, Sprague, of Kennebunk; Atlantic, Williams, of New-York; John G. Dimmock, Skolfield, of Brunswick: Escort, Bryant, of Boston; Pelican State, ——, of Bath; Regulator, Nason, of Boston; Chas. Pennell, Melchor of Bath; Express, Frost, of Portsmouth: James F. Patten, Woodward, of Bath; Uncle Joe, Sewall, of New York; Atlanta, Whitmore, of Richmond; Ida McLeod, Runnells, of New-York; Mary Staples, Chase, of Westport; Arno, Deering, of Boston: John Hancock, Coffin, of New-Orleans; Shatemuc, Oxnard, of Bath: Wellfleet, McGilvery, of Boston; Statesman, Lewensells, of Warren; John Curtis, Alexander, of Brunswick: Columbia, Roberts, of Southport; Heiress, Clark; Pegot, Davis, of Saco; Fanny, Wicks, of Charleston; M. B. Harriman, Blanchard, of New-York; Lizzie Howard Howard, of Bath; Marshall, Sprague, of Providence; State of Maine, Humphreys, of Portland; Okolona, Wheeler, of Bridgeport; Jenny Lind, Larrabee, of Boston; Evening Star, Robinson, of Portland; Toulon, Upshur, of New-York; Aquilla, Oliver, of Bath; Lapwing, Greenman; Eastern Star, ——, of Boston; Orphan, Smith, of New-York; New Empire, Randall, Portland; Thomas Howard, Robinson.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.

Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofabeds, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, kitchen furniture, &c

MRS. N. BINNS, FORMERLY OF BROADway, has a new style of Bonnets which she is selling for $6 and $8, worth from $10 to $15. Milliners that were unable to get supplied at the opening, will find a large assortment ready next week at No. 413 Canal-st., one door from Sullivan.

A FESTIVAL SUNDAY.—REV. J. L. HATCH will deliver a free lecture in Stadt Theatre, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, SUNDAY, 3 P. M., in which he will demonstrate the utter falsity of the recent statements of Hon. Jas. W. Beekman, Secretary of the "Sabbath Committee," at Irving Hall, in opposition to a Festival Sunday. All invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. The annual sermon before the Sabbath School of this Church will be preached by Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE D. D., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Service by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT McCARTEE, D. D., at 10½ A. M.

BEEKMAN-HILL M. E. CHURCH—2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance in 50th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. M. FRENCH will preach in the MORNING. Prayer Meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. WM. M. CHIPP, of the New-York Conference. Prayer Meeting before and after evening preaching. Preaching on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. JOHN THOMAS' LECTURES AT ROOM No. 24 Cooper Institute, SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M., Shew Christ's second coming is not to burn up our earth, but to establish a righteous and permanent order of things upon it.